# FIRST EDITION.
Midnight.


## THE CAPITAL.

### The Fisheries Question.

**Indian Troubles Anticipated—National Bank Deficiencies—Free Importation of Soda Ash—Utah Affairs—American Shipping—Weather Probabilities, &c.**

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1872.

NATIONAL BANK DEFICIENCIES.

Out of forty banks in Boston, nineteen are deficient in their reserves. Of fifty-one New York banks, twenty-four are deficient in their reserves.

FREE IMPORTATION OF SODA ASH.

The delegation of manufacturers interested in the free importation of soda ash had a further hearing to-day before the Committee on Ways and Means of the Senate and the Finance Committee. Arguments in favor of placing soda ash on the free list were favorably received by the committees.

INDIAN TROUBLES ANTICIPATED.

Instructions to General Howard, as special Indian Commissioner, state that apprehensions exist that hostilities may be renewed between the Indians and the military authorities whereby the peace policy inaugurated may be defeated. To prevent this, General Howard will proceed to Arizona and New Mexico to take such action as may be deemed best for preserving peace. Howard is requested to consider the propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona to unite and accept a reservation further east in the territory of New Mexico, where they may be more readily reached by the efforts of the Government and by philanthropic entities.

THE FISHERIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs the collectors of customs to notify the fishermen on the lines of the British-American possessions that the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain proclaimed on July 4th, 1871, relating to fisheries, will not go into effect until the laws required to carry them into operation have been passed by Congress, Great Britain, Canada, and the Legislatures of Prince Edward's Island, and to warn them that the business must be carried on subject to the restrictions existing at the time of the ratification of the treaty. The Secretary states that there is reason to apprehend that the Canadian authorities will equip armed vessels to protect their in-shore fisheries during the season of 1872.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1872.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Robert Knight as Vice Consul of her Britannic Majesty at Cincinnati.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee will to-morrow examine Col. Benet, and the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department will examine Major Craig, Ordnance Officer stationed at New York, through whom deliveries of arms were made to purchasers.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising during to-night and on Monday from the north-west to the eastern Gulf States and eastward to the Atlantic, with westerly to north-westerly winds and with clearing and clear weather, the winds very generally increasing to brisk and probably approaching high. North-westerly winds will prevail to-night from Chesapeake Bay north-eastward over Maine. The barometer will probably fall over the western Gulf States, with southerly to east-erly winds.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The Senate Sub-Committee on Commerce have finally agreed on a bill, first, allowing materials for the construction of steamships, by section or otherwise, to be entered free of duty, and allowing drawback; second, ship supplies and coal to be withdrawn from bond, duty free; third, American vessels registered in foreign countries allowed to register as American vessels within two years; fourth, steamships of foreign build not less than one thousand tons may be purchased and entitled to American registers; and fifth, in case of war all said ships may be used in the marine service by the Government on appraisement.

THE MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The United States and British Claims Commission will meet on the 20th instant, and after remaining in session several days, will adjourn to reassemble in September. Mr. Russell Guerney has taken passage for London by the steamer of March 30th. Thus far about two hundred claims have been presented. It is the opinion of gentlemen here that the misunderstanding about the treaty of Washington has had the effect of deterring some of the claimants from going to the expense of preparing their cases, and consequently there will be smaller than if such misunderstanding had not occurred.

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

At a dinner given last evening by the territorial delegates to the President, Vice President and Speaker Blaine, it was said by one of the speakers that the delegates ought to have votes on the subjects affecting their territories, while another favored a suggestion which had been made elsewhere to unite the inhabitants in sufficient numbers, as to requirements of federal representation, so as to secure votes in Congress, the argument being presented that a long time must elapse before the several territories will have a sufficiency of population to be admitted as States in the Union. Others said that as the people of the territories were taxed, they should, according to the fundamental principle of free government, have proper representation, which includes voting in Congress.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, is still in Washington on business connected with the judiciary of that territory, and has had several interviews with the President and Attorney General Williams. There is no probability whatever that the original G. B. already commenced and pending will be abandoned. A measure will soon be introduced in Congress supplying the necessary pecuniary means to meet the expenses of prosecution. Some of the members of Congress are considering the subject of a supplementary anti-polygamy bill, in order to obviate the present obstacles. The act cannot be enforced now in Utah, the theory with which polygamy marriages are consummated. A remedy is suggested by making proof of cohabitation or an acknowledgment of the same sufficient to sustain an indictment.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1872.

THE LAST AND MOST PITIFUL DODGE.

The swamp angel battery of the Treasury, which throws such a heavy shell into the enemy's camp once a month, must be silenced—at least until after the New Hampshire election. This is the desperate edict of the Democratic managers. The last monthly debt statement which officially announces that twelve millions more have been salted down during February, and about three hundred millions within the three years of Grant's administration, has furnished such a conclusive reply to the false charges of corruption, that the Democracy has nerved itself to attack the veracity of the Treasury accounts. I wonder that Schurz has not been put forward to father this charge, as he has so many others equally untrue.

Some foolish fellow has been employed to discredit accounts, who has not the most remote idea what they represent. He has been trying to add, in violation of all elementary rules of arithmetic, cats and dogs together and, finds to his astonishment that the sum is neither. In another place he subtracts potatoes from apples, and swears he has ten bushels of apples remaining, when the whole process is an arithmetical impossibility.

The public debt statement is issued upon a principle, that of taking all the outstanding debt; next calculating the accrued interest to date, and then deducting the cash in the Treasury. The cash in the Treasury is ascertained by examining the reports of receipts and payments to date; and while this statement is actually correct as to what is claimed on the face, it cannot be correct as to the actual and precise statement of the cash and debt respectively, because it will take two months to bring that to an accurate adjustment.

The Register of the Treasury represents on the other hand, in reports long subsequent, the actual payments of the debt; he has no cognizance of the money yet in the treasury, and he reports not the interest actually due, but the interest paid at irregular times. Therefore to treat the monthly debt statement, although perfectly accurate as to what it professes to be, a transcript of the Register's book, is as foolish as the caricature of pigs from dogs, and can lead to no results.

THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS FROM OHIO.

During the late agricultural convention and since that time I have met several delegates of Ohio farmers, who, while disconnected from official, still take a lively interest in political affairs. Their testimony is unanimous that President Grant has been gaining ground since the exposure of the baseless attacks upon the administration. These gentlemen affirm that the President will receive the votes of a large number of independent Democrats, who love peace and prosperity more than agitation. They are not anxious to follow "the man who was well, but would be better, took medicine, and here he lies," as the epitaph reads. All the moderately conservative and moderately progressive elements of the nation support the administration, and all the extremists of all shades, who are only united by the common bond of hatred and detestation to existing things, will find themselves in a hopeless minority in November next.

TEST IN LIGHTING GAS BY ELECTRICITY.

Your readers will remember that I in one of my previous letters I referred to a job set up on the Senate by ingenious and unscrupulous lobbyists, by which means a bogus patent gas lighter was introduced into the Senate chamber.

To-day a petition of Prof. Gardiner, the capitol electrician, was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Contingent Expenses for examination into his claims for damages for infringement on two of his patented inventions.

This infringement was very clearly explained to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on a recent investigation of the subject of electrical lights, and the result of a test in electrical lighting has just been announced, showing the failure of the Senate method and the success of the method employed by Prof. Gardiner in the House, and done as follows, viz.:

The Committee first visited the Senate and the gas alleged to be lighted by the Wilson patent gas lighter. From the floor they ascended the narrow stairs leading over the ceiling of the chamber, where the gas was turned on by hand, and the electric spark was applied by the operator. At the first application about seventy-five burners failed to ignite; at the second about fifty, and after a third and fourth trial—many of them catching the flames by close contact, without receiving the spark—ten burners remained unlighted, from which the gas continued to escape.

Repeated trials left about the same number of burners unlighted. From the time of leaving the Senate floor till the first trial was completed, and the twenty-one panels over the Senate were thus imperfectly lighted, from ten to twelve minutes were employed.

The same committee witnessed the lighting of the House by Prof. Gardiner's method. He turned the gas on and lighted simultaneously by electricity, by turning a small key and touching a knob in a silver plated dial fixed in the wall of a cab room, and in the short space of four minutes and thirty-eight seconds the entire seventy-eight panels, each equal in size to those of the twenty-one in the Senate, were fully lighted without failure or a moment of tardiness in a single burner, nearly all the light being about fourteen inches apart. The gas was ignited on a blue bead at the instant the atmosphere began to be forced from pipes, of which there is nearly three times the extent of those over the Senate, and nearly four times as many panels to light. The success and absolute certainty of Prof. Gardiner's patented inventions were thus demonstrated beyond all question of doubt, more especially as they have been of use in the House of Representatives, and have never yet failed to light all the burners, during more than three years past without costing a single dollar for repairs.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

The Attorney General has just given instructions to prosecute all members and ex-members of Congress and all officials and ex-officials of the United States who have prosecuted claims while in office or otherwise violated the law regarding contracts for specific duties for compensation. Under the law of April 1st, 1808, what will be done with Senator Trumbull for taking $10,000 under contract with President Johnson for services as counsel just before he voted against the impeachment? What is sauce for goose is also sauce for the gander despite his frightful bias.

The Sale of Arms Committee of the Senate was elected on Tuesday. It is composed as follows, viz: Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan and Stevenson. Little Tip complained bitterly that he was left off, but the Senate, instead of sympathizing with him, only laughed.

Ex-Governor Holden, late of the Washington *Chronicle*, has declined the mission to Peru, lately tendered him by the President.

The President and Mrs. Grant left here to-day to attend the marriage of Miss Drexell to Mr. Edward Biddle, Jr., and will remain until Monday.

AGATE.

## OIL CITY.

### The Petroleum War

### EXCITEMENT ABATING.

### All Quiet on Oil Creek.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OIL CITY, March 10, 1872.

The excitement over the South Improvement Company is gradually subsiding, and calm, sober judgment commences to prevail. The indications are that some effort will be made to effect a compromise, as the heavy producers realize the fact that they have a powerful enemy to contend against in the South Improvement Company. To-day operations at all of the principal wells were suspended in order that the production may be lessened. The committee of ten leave to-morrow for Harrisburg, but what they propose doing has not yet been developed. Altogether things are toning down, and rude radicalism is giving away before sensible conservatism.

CUDDO.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamer Australia has arrived at New York from Glasgow.

—A theatre to be called the Maguire Opera House, will soon be erected in Chicago.

—A fire at Springfield, Illinois, las Thursday night, destroyed property valued at $75,000.

—There were one hundred and eighteen deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia during the past week.

—Alexis goes to Rio Janeiro direct from Havana, and thence to China *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

—Colonel Wood, of the Globe Theatre, in Chicago, has compromised his suit against the agent of Wachtel, receiving $2,000 as damages.

—A Wilmington (N. C.) special says there is no confirmation of the reported killing of Henry Berry Lowry. Several parties are organizing for the capture of the gang.

—A Scranton special says that the public schools in Hyde Park, Bellevue and Petersburg have been closed on account of the prevalence of what is called the black or spotted fever.

—President Grant spent a quiet day at the residence of Governor Geary, in Philadelphia, yesterday, the inclement weather preventing any other course. He returns to Washington this morning.

—William McGarraghan has commenced a new suit in the United States Court of California, against the new Idria Quicksilver Mining Company, claiming the Panoche Grande grant, the mine, and five millions damages.

—A company has been formed in Victoria for killing fur seals in Alaska, outside of the territory controlled by the Alaska Fur Company. The raw skins are worth in London eighteen dollars, but under the present combination only sell for forty cents in Alaska.

—A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says: The senate committee which has been under consideration for several weeks various projects of underground railroads, have reported favorably on what is known as Beach's Pneumatic Underground railroad for the city of New York.

—On Saturday a stage driver between Stockton and Jenny Lind, Cal., saw a man in a chaparrell, and recognized him as one of the recent stage robbers. An armed party pursued him. A desperate fight ensued. The robber was shot three times, mortally wounded and taken prisoner. He admits to being engaged in two recent stage robberies. He refused to give his name.

—A Quebec dispatch states that at a mass meeting of the National party on Thursday the administration of Canadian affairs was strongly denounced by the speakers, and two of the speakers advocated annexation to the United States. The Government directed its civil service employes to absent themselves from this meeting, the object of which was to meet the favor of the general public.

—The bill in the Virginia Legislature repudiating the West Virginia certificates deposited with the State Treasurer by foreign insurance companies doing business in Virginia, was ordered to be engrossed. The bill declares that Virginia is not liable for and will not pay any part of the one-third debt of the State of Virginia, a portion of the public debt. All amendments to the bill were defeated.

—A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says that on Monday last a party of armed men, supposed to be Cortinas' followers, crossed over at Santa Maria Ranch, thirty-five miles from there, and captured all the residents, including two custom inspectors. They held their prisoners while a thousand head of cattle were stolen and driven across the river. They have been released their prisoners and returned to the other side.

—A Matamoras dispatch of March 7th says that the rebels have retired from San Luis Potosi toward Zacatecas; that General Rocha, with thirteen thousand men, is pursuing them; that they have been defeated in other places and have evacuated the city of Aguas Colientes; that their Generals are quarreling with each other; that their commands are separated, and that General Prest-Juarez has cast two millions of gold in the treasury.

—In the Upper House of the Ohio Legislature, Saturday afternoon, Senate bills were passed to allow clerks and election judges two dollars per day each; fixing the standard weight of a bushel of corn in the car at seventy pounds until January 1st next after its growth, and after that time at sixty-eight pounds; of clover seed at sixty pounds, and of oats at thirty-two pounds; providing for the publication of lists of delinquent land taxes in a German newspaper.

—At a large meeting of substantial business men of Buffalo, N. Y., last Saturday evening, resolutions were adopted, declaring that the proposed road to the oil regions must and shall be built, and recommending that the city be bonded in one million dollars for the purpose. A committee of fifty, headed by the Mayor of the city, was appointed to attend the meeting at Titusville, Pa., on Tuesday next, to represent Buffalo and carry out the will of the citizens.

—A dispatch from La Crosse, Wisconsin, of the 8th inst., says: The Attorney of the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, D. K. Tenney, Esq., is here to-day, and reports that the feeling of the stockholders throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota in favor of paying assessments to liquidate the Chicago losses in full, is extremely favorable, and payments are prompt. This city has responded with but one man as an exception, and he but a small stockholder.

—The Uniontown (N. C.) *Times* reports that arrests for alleged Ku Kluxism were recommenced in Martin county last week by Deputy United States Marshal Williams, and that much excitement exists throughout the country, where complete quiet and harmony had prevailed for many months. Business of all kinds was suddenly suspended, and on many plantations work had been abandoned and laborers discharged, the owners being unwilling to risk planting a crop, owing to the prevailing uncertainty.

—A dispatch from Titusville, Pa., states that the last meeting of oil producers on Friday adopted the plans which had been perfected by the Select Committee, which will result in entire, by withholding every barrel of oil from going to the South Improvement Company, and measures will soon be taken whereby all oil intended for foreign export will be sent *via* Lake Erie and the Welland Canal and Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river to the ocean, and part also by way of Pittsburgh to the Gulf of Mexico.

—A Durham special says a horrible murder was committed nine miles north of that city last Saturday night, the victims being a woman named Marquardt, about thirty-five years old, and three children aged respectively six and eight years, and six months, supposed to have been killed by the husband, Leonard Marquardt, who is now in jail. The wife was found in bed naked, apparently strangled. The children were found some distance from the house on the bank of a creek—the two eldest apparently drowned and afterwards removed from the water. The infant's head was crushed.

## NEW YORK.

### Meeting of Oil Men.

### Reorganization of Tammany—Suit Recovered Against Staten Island Ferry Co.—Quarantine Corruption—Speculating in Pacific Mail Stock—The Charges Against Judge Barnard.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1872.

PLASTERER GARVEY.

The celebrated court plasterer, Garvey, when not on the witness stand, keeps himself in seclusion. He has been served with a complaint in the suit in the case of the Board of Supervisors against the ring, which was instigated last autumn—about the time Mr. O'Connor's suits for the recovery of the city's money began.

REORGANIZATION OF TAMMANY.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society to-night it was resolved to disband the ward organizations of the society and begin the reorganization by Assembly districts. It was arranged that the Tammany Hall General Committee should consist of one representative from each election district of every Assembly district. It was also resolved that the Assembly district organizations should be formed to consist of four representatives from each election district in the various Assembly districts. A meeting is to be held on Monday evening, when, it is said, the movement for reorganization will be pushed forward vigorously.

MEETING OF OIL MEN.

At a meeting of the petroleum refiners to-day a committee was appointed to proceed to the oil regions on Monday night, to consult with the refiners there in reference to the proposed monopoly of the South Improvement Company. After the meeting, at the request of the South Improvement Company, the parties met for an interchange of views. The Company adhered to their former proposition, and consented to have New York represented by two members in the board of directors. The New York refiners refused to accept the terms, and they were assured that by standing firm and acting in concert with the creek, they will be able to defeat the intention of the Company.

CONNOLLY AND TWEED.

The *Times* says that ex-Controller Connolly is now, and has been for the last three months, residing in New Jersey, within an hour's ride of the city.

Unreliable reports are in circulation, founded on the fact of Tweed's private office being advertised to let, that the "boss" is hidden, and will soon flee.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BARLOW DENOUNCED.

Lawyer David Dudley Field is reported by the *Telegram* newspaper to have denounced Attorney General Barlow as a malicious and stupid scoundrel yesterday in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee. This was expunged from the testimony by the committee.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER.

The stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line to-day applied to the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, for an injunction restraining the directors from speculating in their own stocks. A referee was ordered to take testimony in the matter.

QUARANTINE CORRUPTION.

The Legislative Committee investigating Quarantine affairs to-day heard considerable testimony, eliciting facts that the bills collected were subjected to a commission of five per cent. for the benefit of the officials.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

Judge Blatchford to-day denied an attachment of Sheppard Knapp, receiver of Bowling Green Savings Bank, for refusing to produce the books of the institution before the Register of Bankruptcy.

CUDDO.

THE REFERENCE SYSTEM.

Barnard's counsel say they will show new reform. The reform judge gave more references in one hour to individuals than Barnard ever gave one man in a whole year.

SUIT AGAINST BOUTWELL.

The suit instituted some time ago by B. C. Galvin against Secretary Boutwell, for the claim of two millions dollars for a financial scheme, has been removed to the State Courts.

THE WESTFIELD EXPLOSION.

Mrs. Jane Madden to-day recovered five thousand dollars from the Staten Island Ferry Company for the death of her husband by the Westfield explosion last June.

DIED.

Dr. Elishua Baker, the oldest dentist in the country, died to-day.

John R. Lawrence, one of the oldest carriage merchants, died last evening.

LOWERING PRICE OF GAS.

The Gas Companies to-day decided to lower the price of gas, reducing the expenditures of the city therefor in the amount of about $155,000 per year.

SMALL-POX.

Nine cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, and twenty-four cases during the week. Vaccination is increasing.

FIRE.

Five newly built unoccupied houses were burnt. Loss $30,000.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1872.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE BARNARD.

The investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard proceeded yesterday, but no evidence was given to show corrupt conduct. The charges against him are published, and are in substance as follows: First, that he released on writs of *habeas corpus*, without the knowledge of the District Attorney, some fifty prisoners confined in the Alaska Fur Company; he conspired with Fisk, Gould and others to steal the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, corruptly and illegally ordered the arrest of J. H. Ramsey and others, and corruptly assisted in gaining the election of Fisk and Gould as directors of that road; third, that he illegally and corruptly appointed James H. Colman receiver of sixty thousand shares of Erie stock owned by English stockholders; fourth, that he gave a corrupt decision in denying a motion for alimony; fifth, that he discharged on writs of *habeas corpus* six men charged with illegal registration as voters at an election in which he was running for the Supreme Court; sixth, that he has shown gross favoritism to Jas. H. Coleman in appointing him referee in a large number of cases for the past three years; seventh, that he has made large and extraordinary allowances in certain cases to lawyers practising before him; eighth, that his conduct on the bench has been unbecoming and unjudicial in dignity, his expressions have been indecent, has abused respectable members of the bar, and been influenced by openly avowed intentions to assist his friends.

At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses last evening, Barnard's counsel claimed that many of the charges against him date back previous to the term he at present fills, and said that while they discovered nothing of importance in them that cannot easily be refuted, and explained that they denied the right of a legislative committee to impeach or remove an officer elected by the people for acts done previous to the acceptance of the present term of office. The committee decided to consider the question next Friday, to which time they adjourned.

"WAS ST. PETER EVER IN ROME?"

A full account is published of a recent religious discussion in Rome between Protestant preaches and the Catholic clergy on the subject, "Was St. Peter ever in Rome?" Father Gavazzi sided with the Protestants in maintaining the negative. The proceedings terminated amicably, both parties claiming to have the best of the debate.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING A BRIBE.

T. Mason Olive, of the board of trustees of Morrisania, is charged with receiving the sum of three hundred dollars from Mrs. Ackerson, from whom he purchased for the town North Brother Island. A suit will be commenced for the recovery of the money.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH R. R. BONDS.

It is rumored that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad will at present offer only one million of the new increase of five millions of bonds, the same to be disposed of next week to the highest bidder in open market.

HARBOR MASTERS' INVESTIGATION.

In the Harbor Masters' investigation yesterday, one witness stated that he would give $25,000 for the privileges enjoyed by one of the Harbor Masters, of whom there are eleven in the city.

BANNER PRESENTATION.

A magnificent banner from the nuns of Kenmaie Island, valued at five thousand dollars, will be presented to the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance at Cooper Institute, on the 13th.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE.

It is reported that the Police Department, and particularly charges against Superintendent Kelso, are to be investigated by the Legislative Committee.

VOUCHER THIEF.

Wm. H. Cook, of voucher notoriety, is said to be on his return to America, and it is believed he will become State's evidence.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Hermann, from Bremen, has arrived.

## LOUISVILLE.

### Brutal Murder.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Early yesterday morning three negroes broke into the house of an old man of eighty years, named James McNeil, near Shelby City, Boles county, and brutally murdered him, splitting his head open with axes and stabbing him in several places. The purpose evidently was robbery, as there was a large amount of money in the house, but the villains were frightened away by the screams of the wife of the murdered man. Great excitement followed. Immediately after the crime became known, a search for the murderers was promptly made. Two were arrested and lodged in jail at Danville. They had marks of the victim's blood on their hands and clothing, and a bloody knife which corresponded with the wounds on the body. Last night on account of a reported intention to take the negroes out of jail and lynch them, numbers of negroes gathered in Danville, armed and paraded the streets, threatening to shoot any one who attempted to lynch the murderers, but were willing that they should have a fair trial and hung if guilty. The greatest excitement prevails in the town and vicinity.

## FORTRESS MONROE.

### National Military Asylum.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—The Board of Managers of the National Military Asylum paid an official visit to the southern branch to-day. An executive session of the board was held, in which important business was transacted, but the result of their deliberations was not made public.


# SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.


## FOREIGN.

### The Alabama Claims.

### Thiers' Government Denounced in the Assembly—Electoral Meeting in Madrid—A Revolutionary Outbreak Anticipated—The Recent Telegraph Operators' Strike in England—Satisfactory Condition of the French Treasury.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

LONDON, March 9.—The report of the Chicago Relief Committee shows that the sums contributed throughout England has reached a total of £162,000.

THE RECENT TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

LONDON, March 9.—Ives Sculamore, director of the postal telegraph system, admits in a letter that he purposely delayed the dispatches touching the recent strike of operators, for the purpose of protecting the public and preventing the spread of insubordination. The letter concludes as follows: "I believe that nobody in my position could hope to delay messages secretly. When messages are withheld, the officer withholding them must follow my example throughout and make a public admission, or incur the risk of punishment, if justification is impossible. Believing this, I think the public and press have abundant safeguards for the inviolability of telegrams."

PARKS REGULATION DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration against the Parks regulation bill occurs at Hyde Park to-morrow.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Algeria has arrived out.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Observer* states that Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note concerning the claim for indirect damages has been received, and expresses the desire of the American Government for a final and amicable settlement of the whole question. The *Observer* adds that neither the British nor American Government is in favor of reopening the proceedings of the Joint High Commission.

ROYALTY ON A TOUR.

The Prince and Princess of Wales departed yesterday for the south of France. A dispatch announces their arrival in Paris, where they will remain three or four days before proceeding south.

### FRANCE.

INCENDIARIES SENTENCED.

PARIS, March 9.—The tribunal which has been sitting at Versailles on the cases of parties charged with firing and destroying the church of St. Louis, Paris, during the Commune, find two of the accused guilty. One has been sentenced to be executed and the other to penal servitude for life.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Congratulary dispatches have been exchanged between Thiers and the Governor of the Island of Guadaloupe, upon the completion of telegraphic communication between France and that island.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

PARIS, March 9.—The Assembly Committee on the reorganization of the army resolved to disregard the suggestion of General Cissey, Minister of War.

SALE OF ARMS.

There is an unfounded report in circulation that the French Government demanded of the Government at Washington information relative to the sale of arms by the United States during the late war.

PARDON OF FRENCH CULPRITS.

The German Charge d'Affairs in this city informed Count d'Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the pardon by Emperor William of all French culprits now confined in Germany.

ITALY TO BE INVADED.

A Berne newspaper says Guiseppe Mazzini is at Tyro, in Tyrol, making preparations for a revolutionary invasion of Italy.

THIERS' GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

In the National Assembly to-day Deputy Guardi questioned the Government on the resignation of Pouyer Quertier from the Ministry of Finance. Guarand made a violent speech against Thiers, who, he said, prevented a successful foundation of either a Republic or Monarchy, and nothing remained for the country but an Empire and chaos.

Pouyer Quertier defended De La Motte, for testifying in whose defense he had been compelled to withdraw from the Ministry. He said De La Motte, who was charged with appropriating funds contributed for the relief of French sufferers while he was Prefect of the Department of the Eure, was guilty of irregularities but not of embezzlement.

M. Cassimer Perier, late Minister of the Interior, believed the course of De La Motte was necessary for the benefit of the public.

Gambetta also participated in the debate, and in the course of his remarks defended the Government of La Motte.

The Assembly finally, after the most animated debate, passed the order of the day.

CONTROL OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, March 10.—Strong efforts are making to reconcile the differences between Thiers and the Committee of the Assembly on the control of the press. The committee is willing to retain in the bill the declaratory references to the decrees by which the present Government was established, if the President will guarantee that the compact of Bordeaux shall be maintained.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The condition of the National treasury, even after paying four and a half milliards of indemnity, is satisfactory. The Minister of Finance is enabled to report a balance of 450,000,000 francs on hand.

ITALIAN SPECIAL ENVOY.

Signor Minghetti, Special Envoy of the Italian Government, has left Rome, and is expected here on Monday. The recall of Chevalier Nigra is now considered certain.

FORTIFYING.

The *Constitutionnel* says Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Italian Cabinet, couched in friendly terms, requesting an explanation of the fortifications on the Genoese coast and frontiers, as these works seem to be directed against the security of Savoy and Nice.

### SPAIN.

ELECTORAL MEETING.

MADRID, March 9.—A numerously attended electoral meeting of members of the Ministerial party was held in this city to-day. Many leading unionists and followers of Sagasta were present. The speakers who addressed the meeting claimed to represent the real September revolutionists, and said that in Amadeus was embodied all for which that revolution was inaugurated. They were enthusiastic and manifested in favor of the King and Constitution.

Senor Candau, who was Minister of the Interior in the cabinet formed on the 6th of October, 1871, was one of the speakers, and declared that the formation of the opponents of the Government was abominable.

Serrano, who also spoke, said he swore over the corpse of General Prim to uphold and protect the present dynasty, and he would be true to his sworn. He expressed the hope that the Radicals would retrace the steps which they had taken and said he considered the Republicans the only enemies of the Government.

Upon the conclusion of the addresses an electoral committee was appointed.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK ANTICIPATED.

PARIS, March 9.—*Le Temps*, in its issue today, says the authorities of Seville, Spain, anticipate a revolutionary outbreak in that city soon, and measures are being taken to suppress any demonstration that may be made.

*L'Universe* asserts that a revolutionary plot was recently discovered in Madrid, and that several of the ring leaders in the movement were executed.

THE COALITION.

MADRID, March 10.—The coalition against the Government has organized for the coming election. It has been decided that the preliminary meetings of the parties entering into the coalition shall be held in each district, at which the person having the largest number of votes on the first ballot shall be nominated as the candidate for the Cortes. It is agreed that in the Cortes each party shall adhere to its own principles.

### BELGIUM.

MODIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES DESIRED.

BRUSSELS, March 10.—It is stated here that all countries having treaties of commerce with France decline to entertain proposals for their modification.

### BY MAIL.

HORSEFLESH is yet the favorite food of Parisians. On the 2d of January last, twenty large shops were opened in the French capital for its exclusive sale, and Paris physicians warmly recommend it as the best food for consumptives.

THE opening up to women of new modes of employment has found a development in Sweden which it has not as yet reached in this country. In the Enskilda Bank of Stockholm women have been employed as clerks for the last seven years, and their work has given entire satisfaction to their employers.

THE draft of a bill has been sent up to the Federal Council to regulate the official language to be used in Alsace and Lorraine. The chief points of the bill are that all official, imperial or administrative decrees must be drawn up in the German language, as well as all documents sent to the authorities.

AT the Opera House in Oporto, Portugal, lately an actress hundressed so indecently in the night scene in "Fra Diavolo," that her lover, who was in a box, left the theatre in a paroxysm of indignation, and returning with a pistol, deliberately shot her dead when she next made her appearance on the stage.

DURING the years in which the salmon do not appear, the Siberian fishermen support themselves by drawing upon a bank of dried fish established by the Government, with a capital of 100,000 fish, and to which they are compelled to contribute one-tenth of all the salmon which they catch. They have thus been carried through two consecutive seasons of famine with very little suffering.

RECENTLY a strange comedy, entitled "A misunderstanding," was produced at Genoa. The author, Luigi Marchese, had composed it, as early as 1812, as a literary curiosity, for the work does not contain the letter *r*. It was never brought out on the stage until the Society of Authors" of Genoa, of which Marchese himself had been a member, induced the manager of the theatre to have it performed. It met with a brilliant success.

THE Prince Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, one of the petty sovereigns of Central Germany, is just now the laughing-stock of European courts. He proposed to a Princess in Northern Germany, was accepted, and on the point of being married, when a young Prussian countess stepped in and produced a written promise of marriage which the Prince had given her. The Princess flew into a passion, cancelled her engagement with him, and dismissed him most unceremoniously.

## WISCONSIN.

### Resolutions of Respect—Railway Rumor Denied—Political.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late lamented Nathan Englemann, and resolved to attend the funeral at which the remains were expected to-day. The resolutions pay an earnest and heartfelt tribute to the enterprise and spirit of the deceased, to whom the people of Milwaukee and Michigan are under everlasting obligations, as the originator of the East Transportation Company.

POLITICAL.

The *Daily News*, the Democratic organ of Wisconsin, has a long article in this morning's issue, urging the advantage of holding the National Democratic Convention in that city. Among the advantages mentioned are the coolness of the climate and ample accommodation which the city affords.

Caucusses were held in the First, Third, Fourth and Seventh wards last evening to elect delegates to the Republican State and Senatorial conventions. All the delegates chosen are understood to be Grant men. In some of the wards instructions were given to the delegates to Madison to vote for Grant and for Mayor Luding, of this city, as the electoral delegate for the State at large.

RAILWAY RUMOR DENIED.

The reports that have recently obtained some currency in regard to a change in the management of the Milwaukee St. Paul Railroad Company are authoritatively denied.

## ST. LOUIS.

### A Peculiar Case of Wound of Brain—National Saengerfest.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Chas. H. Bunker, who shot himself last night, after shooting his wife, still lives, and his case presents some rather strange peculiarities. His wound has been probed to the depth of about seven inches, and it is believed that the ball reached the back part of his skull. He is not only sensible, but says he feels well. He was taken to the City Hospital this afternoon, and when an officer went to the house to remove him, he rose from his bed, dressed himself and walked to the ambulance, exhibiting no signs of physical weakness or unusual mental excitement. Mrs. Bunker is quite low, and the extent of her wounds have not yet been ascertained. The physicians deeming it unwise to aggravate them by probing.

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The buildings which will be erected to accomodate the National Saengerfest, to be held here next June, will have a front of one hundred and fifty feet on Fourth street, extending east on Washington avenue and St. Charles street three hundred and twenty-two feet. The ground floor will seat 11,664 persons, and a gallery on three sides of the building will accomodate 4,000 more, giving the auditorium a capacity of 15,664. The hall will have seats for 1,200 singers and 125 musicians, and beneath it will be a refreshment room one hundred and fifty by fifty feet. There will also be spacious reception and committee rooms, and every convenience that can be desired. The ceiling will be arched, and its centre sixty-seven feet high.

## UTAH.

### Personal—Mormon Nominating Convention —The Military.

SALT LAKE, March 10.—General Ord, commanding this department, left for headquarters at Omaha on Saturday. His health is improving.

MORMON NOMINATING CONVENTION.

The Mormon nominating Convention met last night. Frank Fuller, ex-Secretary of the Territory, is unpopular throughout for sending the Mormon militia to aid in the Marrisite massacre. Two tickets were nominated representing Congress; Hempstead and Brigham Young senators, and Col. Akers and ex-Secretary Mann members of the Legislature, as representing the Gentiles, who do not recognize them. The Mormon ticket is successful. Congressmen Hooper and Rich and United States Senatorships. Apostle Cannon takes the State Senatorship. There is a small division of the honors among the others. A Jack, a Mormon, was nominated. The candidates enjoy the confidence of the loyal portion of the population. It is doubtful whether the Gentiles will nominate a ticket or attend the election. They trust to Congress to defeat the scheme.

THE JUDICIARY.

The intelligence that General Maxwell has been appointed United States prosecuting attorney is hailed with general satisfaction, but depressing to the Mormons. Judge McKean is expected in a few days.

The District Court meets to-morrow. A Strickland is presiding in place of McKean.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### Senator Evans' Successor—Renomination of Grant Advocated—The Centennial Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—William Waddell, of Westchester, Republican, has been nominated State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Evans.

RENOMINATION OF GRANT ADVOCATED.

In a speech at the installation of the new Collector of the Port to-day, Col. Forney warmly advocated the renomination of Grant.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Centennial Commissioners have adjourned to meet here on the 22d of May next. The Landown plot has been informally selected as the site for the exposition building.

## NEBRASKA.

### Snow Blockade—Utah Delegation on Their Way to Washington.

OMAHA, March 10.—No train from the west arrived at Cheyenne yesterday or to-day. The melting snow in the mountains caused numerous wash-outs along the road.

UTAH DELEGATION.

The State Constitutional Committee from Utah passed through here to-day, on their way to Washington. They assert the reason why the McKean party have decided not to vote on the question of the adoption or rejection of the Government is in fear of exposing the proceedings of the Utah Legislature, which are full of strange peculiarities. His wound has been probed to the depth of about seven inches, and it is believed that the ball reached the back part of his skull. He is not only sensible, but says he feels well. He was taken to the City Hospital this afternoon, and when an officer went to the house to remove him, he rose from his bed, dressed himself and walked to the ambulance, exhibiting no signs of physical weakness or unusual mental excitement. Mrs. Bunker is quite low, and the extent of her wounds have not yet been ascertained. The physicians deeming it unwise to aggravate them by probing.

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Corner Ninth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.


Bankfort 96.

Gold at Antwerp 44¾.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 110¾.

The *Post* agrees with us that no Senators, except those of Democratic proclivities, would assail the eminently successful Administration of President Grant, or endeavor to bring our Government into odium with foreign powers. We thank our neighbor for this concession. His luminousness is beginning to show itself faintly.

The virtuous "Luminary" publishes an indecent notice of the "pulling" of a notorious "hagnio," "an item which was suppressed in this office. Considering the *tone* claimed by the "astute editor," the publication was a surprise to some persons. Does he find it necessary to pander to the tastes of the low and vulgar in order to sustain his daily decreasing circulation?

Senator Warfel complained that an amendment had been added by some unknown person, to a Senate bill, without the action of that body. It turns out that Chief Clerk Zeigler, by some unaccountable error, had numbered the bill incorrectly, and the action of the Senate on the erroneously numbered bill escaped the notice of the member most interested in it, in consequence. The *Commercial* is swift to call this "more trickery in Legislation," when it was a simple mistake.

Plasterer Garvey turns up at a very opportune time, and his presence in court, we are told, as the informer against Mayor Hall and his accomplices, creates the most profound sensation. Now we have hope that justice will get her dues. The days for feasting on the public plunder are over, and though the lucky instrumentality of a conscience stricken rogue, the millionaire robbers, unless they flee from the country, will receive the punishment their crimes so justly merit, at last.

We have received a copy of Mr. Negley's bill, known as the steamboat bill. It is too voluminous for our columns, and to extract from it would destroy the sense. Any person interested can see the bill by calling at our office. Mr. Negley writes us that he expects to reach it in the House by the middle of this week. It is of vital importance to the steamboat interest of the west and south, and great praise is due to our Representative for his care and industry in guarding this vast interest.

The act introduced by Representative Sample to repeal the act restraining cattle and swine from running at large, applies only to Marshall township in this county. It has been petitioned for by a large number of citizens of the township, and it appears to be proper in itself, as the district interested is large and sparsely settled, and cattle are not likely to cause any trouble by running at large. Some persons have the impression that the bill repeals the entire act this is a mistake, it only applies to the township named.

The "Flopping Luminary" flops yet once more. It seeks an opportunity to throw a little more dirt at Senator Cameron and calls the action of the majority of Republican Senators, in excluding Mr. Schurz from the arms Investigation Committee, "Mr. Cameron's tactics." It is known that Mr. Cameron wanted Senator Schurz on the Committee, and so advised and voted; but the "stupid flopper"—forgetting its voluntary promise not to misbehave any more, goes back to its old ways, and kicks, and spurts at the name of Cameron. How natural.

The election in New Hampshire takes place to-morrow, and excites an unusual interest as it is the first contest since the Liberals flung their banners to the breeze. The National questions have not been the important issue, and should the State go against our party, the fact will not have a National significance. On the contrary, should we win, as is most likely to be the case, Democracy will stagger beneath the shock, as the present Governor belongs to that party, and they have had the assistance openly or secretly of every "Liberal" influence that could be reached in the country. The speeches of Sumner and Schurz, attacking the administration, have been freely distributed throughout the State, whilst the "stump" has been occupied by the best Democratic orators to be had. Should Democracy fail to-morrow, it will be a crushing blow to their hopes, and will exert a demoralizing influence on that party, that will be felt during the campaign for the Presidency. The State has been thoroughly canvassed, and for our part we have no fears of the result. The bone and sinew of our party are not so easily frightened or bought off to the opposition, and we doubt, not, at all, that our hearts will be cheered and encouraged by the news of to-morrow's New Hampshire.

We have room only for the following extract from the speech on the libel law by the Hon. James S. Graham, delivered a short time ago in the Senate. We regret that we cannot find space for the entire speech, as it contains the most lucid statement, and convincing argument that we have seen in regard to the impropriety of the present law, and the necessity for the new one:

"I am not here to advocate the *license* of the press. For otherwise, I believe it should be free to publish whatever its conductors deem necessary and proper for the information of the public, and to promote the welfare of society, but that at the same time it should be held to a strict accountability for any abuse of the privilege. Hence in all cases of complaint, it should be required not only that the matter published should be true, but that it was for a proper purpose and without malice. But when these things have been shown, they should constitute a full, perfect and complete defence. It is only then we can have a free press in the true sense of the term—such a free press as has been said over and over again, to form the safest bulwark of liberty.

I plead then to-day for the restoration to the statute book of that law which seems to have been repealed more by accident than from any intention of the Legislature—a law enacted in the interest of freedom, in the cause of progress, and for the conservation of sacred rights. I plead for the press of Pennsylvania the same protection that is accorded to the press of all free countries, and of our sister States. I ask that the barbarous doctrine, originating in Roman tyranny, that "the greater the truth the greater the libel," shall no longer be recognized in our judicial system—I demand for the editor, the author and the publisher, the right of a fair and impartial trial, before a jury of their peers, upon the merits of the whole case, that they may vindicate their conduct, or that failing to do so, they may be deservedly punished. But I protest, in the name of justice, of liberty and right, against dragging these men before a criminal tribunal with their mouths closed, and their hands tied, to be punished for an offence that may have been committed in the cause of truth and for the public weal.

### THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

For the convenience of our readers we here with re-publish a table showing the population of the different districts composing Allegheny county. By the new apportionment we are entitled to two Congressmen, and we have already announced the proposed division of the county for this purpose. As will be seen neither of the geographical divisions, caused by the rivers, contains sufficient population to entitle it to a separate district, and portions, of two or more of them will be required, in forming each Congressional district. It is a very difficult matter to effect a satisfactory division of the county for this purpose; and we propose to offer our columns for the purpose of obtaining an expression of sentiment from the people.

| BETWEEN THE RIVERS. | | West Deer | 1,299 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fawn | 681 |
| PITTSBURGH. | | Tarentum | 944 |
| First ward | 4,336 | Etna | 1,447 |
| Second ward | 3,061 | Franklin | 716 |
| Third ward | 2,652 | Hampton | 938 |
| Fourth ward | 3,329 | Shaler | 1,473 |
| Fifth ward | 4,901 | Harrison | 1,870 |
| Sixth ward | 7,847 | Indiana | 2,806 |
| Seventh ward | 4,778 | Sharpsburg | 2,176 |
| Eighth ward | 5,488 | Killbuck | 1,919 |
| Ninth ward | 4,935 | Leet | 629 |
| Tenth ward | 3,198 | Marshall | 765 |
| Eleventh ward | 4,859 | McCandless | 957 |
| Twelfth ward | 6,697 | McClure | 3,816 |
| Thirteenth ward | 3,329 | Millvale | 668 |
| Fourteenth ward | 4,703 | Pine | 718 |
| Fifteenth ward | 3,290 | Reserve | 1,600 |
| Sixteenth ward | 3,990 | Richland | 709 |
| Seventeenth ward | 5,161 | Ross | 1,623 |
| Eighteenth ward | 822 | Bellvue | 381 |
| Nineteenth ward | 2,443 | Sewickley Tp. | 443 |
| Twentieth ward | 2,272 | Sewickley borough | 1,472 |
| Twenty-first ward | 2,502 | Ohio | 685 |
| Twenty-second wd | 987 | | |
| Twenty-third w'd | 1,399 | Total north of rivers | 85,246 |
| Total city | 86,076 | | |
| TOWNSHIPS. | | SOUTH OF RIVERS. | |
| Plum township | 1,300 | | |
| North Versailles | 2,161 | Baldwin | 3,104 |
| South Versailles | 2,194 | Charliers | 2,209 |
| McKeesport | 2,723 | Temperanceville | 2,069 |
| Wilkins | 3,455 | Finley | 1,170 |
| Braddock's | 1,290 | Jefferson | 2,066 |
| Verona | 380 | West Elizabeth | 590 |
| Penn | 2,685 | Lower St. Clair | 5,322 |
| Patton | 1,193 | Allentown | 772 |
| Lincoln | 1,399 | Birmingham | 8,603 |
| Howard | 1,300 | East Birmingham | 9,488 |
| Elizabeth tp | 2,937 | Monongahela | 1,153 |
| Elizabeth borough | 1,196 | Mt. Washington | 1,988 |
| | | Ormsby | 2,225 |
| Total bet'n riv-ers | 110,389 | South Pittsburgh | 3,095 |
| | | West Pittsburgh | 5,095 |
| NORTH OF RIVERS. | | Mifflin | 5,088 |
| | | Moon | 1,230 |
| ALLEGHENY. | | Neville | 289 |
| First ward | 4,729 | North Fayette | 1,482 |
| Second ward | 2,019 | South Fayette | 1,929 |
| Third ward | 12,507 | Robinson | 2,275 |
| Fourth ward | 4,459 | Scott | 1,807 |
| Fifth ward | 4,459 | Stowe | 739 |
| Sixth ward | 4,693 | Union township | 1,986 |
| Seventh ward | 5,300 | Union borough | 1,335 |
| Eighth ward | 2,182 | Upper St. Clair Crescent | 810 364 |
| Total Allegheny | 53,180 | | |
| | | Total south of riv-ers | 260,294 |
| East Deer | 1,390 | | |
| Total between rivers | | | 66,569 |
| Total north of rivers | | | 110,389 |
| Total south of rivers | | | 85,246 |
| Total in county | | | 66,569 |
| | | | 260,294 |

We might add, that it has been suggested to unite with Pittsburgh, the territory between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers and the South Side boroughs, thus forming the 22d district. This would give a population of about 140,000, which is too much. By omitting the townships between the rivers this district would be too small, and this arrangement could not be effected, and come near filling the law in regard to population, unless a portion of either the boroughs or townships should be omitted. The proposed twenty-second district viz: the 1st to the 14th wards of Pittsburgh inclusive, with the South Side would have a population of about the sufficient number, and yet there is opposition to dividing the city of Pittsburgh. We shall have more to say on the subject hereafter, and in the meantime would like to hear from our readers and learn their views on this important matter.

### MATTERS OF MOMENT.

The first number of the first volume of the *Boy's Gazette*, an amateur paper to be published monthly in Pittsburgh by Hays & Livingston, is before us, and is quite small enough to be called the matter of a moment. Small as it is, however, it is nearly as large as the Daily Gazette was when it was first started. So take courage, boys, and if you wait eighty years you may grow.

Our erudite and amiable neighbor of the *Freiheits' Freund* has been greatly troubled, to the extent of several miles of manuscript, about the enormity of the crime of our Government in selling arms when it was possible they might be used against Germany. Now, although Germany could have bought the arms herself if she had wished, and although there are many very excellent reasons for belliving our neighbor's view of the subject to be wrong, let us, for argument's sake, admit all it says to be true, and then see if the *Freiheits' Freund* thinks the whole affair half as great a crime against Germany, as the century-old German system of pardoning convicts out of the prisons on condition that they emigrate to America, is against the United States?

The quickest work in the way of rebuilding, is that recorded in a paragraph in the New York *World* of the 6th, in which it states that "Dr. Brandreth's pill and plaster factory, which was burned to the ground on the 2nd inst., has been rebuilt and is now in full operation." We advise the Dr. to move to Chicago.

Governor Hoffman made a speech at a boot-blacks' dinner the other day, in which he said he would rather be a good boot-black than a bad president. We presume this may be regarded as the Governor's withdrawal from the white-house race, and, perhaps an announcement of his entrance upon a humble but honest career.

Theodore Tilton says that in some of his wanderings recently he heard of a theological professor who walks a mile and a half every Saturday to read the *Golden Age*. This statement would certainly be very surprising if we were not convinced that Mr. Tilton was still wandering when he made it.

Oh, seems to be the principal element just now, permeating the courts, the newspapers and the public assemblages. The S. I. Company agreed with the poet Cowper, that:

"Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,"

but the oil producers failed to see the truth of the line, and all the rest of us stand by and listen to the voice of the bulbul.

The woman movement has reached China, where an American is said to have found ancient manuscripts which prove, without doubt, that Confucius was a woman. The next batch of papers will doubtless prove that the correct orthography of her name is Confuse-us.

Mrs. Utee (probably Utah) Brooker, sister of Mrs. Woodhull is about to lecture on "What I know about free-love." She is understood to know a great deal about it and is opposed to it just now, principally because her sister Vic. favors it.

The gentle Wordsworth is said to be the favorite poet of the editor of the *Volksblatt*, because he wrote the line: "Drink, pretty creature, drink!" which the said editor regards as personal and appropriate.

Russia evidently thinks it is time to have Siberia populated, and has announced the discovery of the richest gold mines in the world on the Amoor river. Can nobody find richer ones in Alaska?

The New York *World* is a true dog in the manger. It announces that what it wants is facts, yet there is nothing which it uses less.

O'Reform! reform! how many crimes are imputed to the President in thy name!

The spirit of the Louisville press.—Whisky.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

No. 2.

#### The Distribution of Seeds.

One of the most expensive operations of the Department has been the distribution of flower, vegetable, and field seeds. I propose to enquire into this expense and the utility of this distribution.

1. *The Expense.*

In 1866 after I had resigned my place in the Department, I was appointed Clerk to the Committee of Agriculture, to make an examination of the accounts of Mr. Newton, which had been referred to it by the House of Representatives. Before leaving Washington, I wished to gain some knowledge of the financial system of the Agricultural Department, for having seen vouchers in the Department of Agriculture which were grossly illegal, I desired to learn how they were admitted in the Treasury Department. Hence I made my examination by the vouchers filed in the latter.

The bills for the purchase of seeds for the first three years of the existence of the Department came under my examination. They were purchased in barrels and sacks and by the Department put into small packages as distributed. I procured from Landreth & Son, and Mr. Buist, of Philadelphia, their published lists of their seed and prices during these years, and carefully compared them with the bills of purchase by the Department.

The latter were 22½ per cent. higher than if the purchases had been made from these most excellent seed growers. In reply to a letter of inquiry as to the cost of putting seeds up in small packages, Mr. Buist wrote as follows:

"I am favored with yours of Yesterday in which you ask me to give you the extremest cost of putting up seeds in packets and sacks, as is customary for the Department to pack in. The outside cost for all seeds put up in paper packs, including labor, paper, gum, &c., and even printing would be 25 per cent. on cost of seeds so put up. I would do it at that rate and make money by it.

"The heavier seeds, such as corn, wheat, peas and beans, which should be put up in cotton sacks would cost not over double of those put up in paper, which would be 50 per cent."

The seeds for the first three years cost $62,020.22, and putting them in small packages $81,284.48, together $143,404.70.

Any of our best seed growers would have furnished the same seeds, but of much better quality, for $48,375.78, and put them up in small packages for $19,550.31, a saving of $75,678.61 to the Department, nearly one hundred per cent.

So much waste then of the public money, that the Commissioner might make places for appointees by members of Congress in a seed room, and not by purchasing seeds from the best growers.

2. *The Utility of this Distribution.*—Our country has most skilful and enterprising seed growers of garden and flower seeds. Plants of every kind, whether ornamental or useful, can be obtained from them at most reasonable rates. Their annual catalogues are an ornament to the household and inspire a love for the beautiful, and that most healthful of all occupations for women, the cultivation of the garden. Henderson, Landreth, Buist, Dreen, Bliss, Vick, Phœnix, Washburne, Elliot, Knox, and a host of other names, are all household words. By what right, then, does the Department of Agriculture enter the field of competition against the occupation of such men by a gratuitous distribution of seeds? And this distribution made at a cost of one hundred per cent. greater than they sell their seeds, and filling the mails with franked packages?

I answer for one sole purpose to aid third and fifth rate politicans to purchase their re-election to Congress. I honor Mr. Kelly of this State for the manly course pursued by him in his last canvass, when openly declaring to his constituents that if they re-elected him, it must be with the understanding that he would devote his time to the legislation of Congress, and not be made a mere clerk to write their names upon franked books and packages of seeds. The civil service reform strikes at the Congressional interference with the duty of the President in appointments to office, and a like regard to the best interests of the country demand a like reform in this distribution of the reports and seeds of the Department of Agriculture.

What good to the farmer has been effected by this distribution of seeds for so many years? What kinds have obtained a foot-hold on the farm? None that I know of except the Tappahannock wheat, a native variety. The present Commissioner, Mr. Watts, attributes this want of success to two causes, the smallness of the parcels of field seeds sent out, and the unskilful and negligent hands into which they have fallen, from improper distribution. There is something in the latter reason, but nothing in the former. Small parcels can be as readily raised as large ones. He overlooks the true cause. It is this:

The field seeds distributed are largely from foreign countries, with climates and soils unlike our own. When the farmer by two or three crops has produced enough seed to sow a small field, the variety has become acclimated, and in so doing has lost the qualities that made it desirable. Hence we find favorable reports of some of them for one or two years, and then they all disappear from our view. Thus, for instance, a Swedish oat, being from a colder climate, which is more congenial to that cereal, grows well the first year or two, just as potatoes from the lakes or Minnesota produce better potatoes than the same variety grown here.

The English endeavored to grow the fine Australian wheats, but always failed. We have tried English varieties with a like failure.

Climate and soil do not have the same influence upon shrubs and flowers, and hence our importations of these have been better rewarded, and they have been acclimated, too, by the skillful management of our eminent growers of garden seeds and shrubs.

The deterioration of our field seeds is chiefly, I might say wholly, attributable to the manner of selecting them from the bulk crops. If the same cultivation was bestowed on them by our farmers that is given to our garden seeds, all complaints of deterioration would cease. They are subject to the same law of improvement or deterioration that governs our farm stock. And in the short way that the Department of Agriculture seeks to find enough imported seeds, to arrest this deterioration, but attests its want of knowledge.

And so thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been cast away in efforts to—what shall I say—to help elect the small members of Congress.

The Commissioner of Agriculture recently addressed three counties in New York, suggesting a mode by which they could obtain their quota of seeds. The most sensible thing he could have said, would have been to remind them of the parable of the ten kings who *bought* and *purchased* their oil, the foolish wanted to *beg* theirs." The most that the department should do would be to exchange seeds with foreign nations that may desire it, and to distribute those received to the proper Agricultural schools, where they may be tested and acclimatized by skill and science.

As to garden and flower seeds the whole matter should be remanded to where it properly belongs—to the skillful growers of them in our country. L. B.

### FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The New York *Tribune* says: There is one kind of human infirmity which we do not find it easy to comprehend. We cannot understand how it is that clergymen of average cerebral endowment can suffer themselves to tumble into such miserable scrapes. For example, the Rev. E. W. Cook, who has been ministering unto the West Warren (Mass.) Congregational Society, a man 60 years old, is discovered taking improper liberties with mere children. Indignant parents warn him to leave the town within twenty-four hours, and he accordingly leaves; but he takes his smirched character with him, and will only be able now and then to exercise himself in a pulpit by stealth and false pretenses. He has become that most ruinous of all moral and social wrecks, a broken-down parson, with the appearance, manners, speech of the clerical character still lingering, albeit the black coat has grown threadbare and the white neckcloth dingy. This is a kind of fall from which there is no rising—it is exactly like the loss of a woman's reputation for chastity—and how a being of common sense can make such a complete and final tumble is astonishing. All cases of this kind have been common enough, but are becoming more so, to the great scandal of really religious people. The reason perhaps is to be found in the fact that so many men go into the ministry for the sake of sustenance, just as other men set up shops or betake themselves to mechanics.

The New York *Times* says: The Kerry election appears, by the accounts that have come to hand, to have been as well up to the mark of the best ould times of Irish contests as the most enthusiastic participator in the delights of Donnybrook could have desired. The mob wrecked the house in which Mr. Dease, the Roman Catholic candidate, had been staying, and his precipitate retreat became necessary to prevent violence. Sir James O'Connell, son of the liberator, who was for the Bishop's candidate, was hustled and ran some risk of violence. At list owel great excitement and enthusiasm was caused by the arrival of a voter aged one hundred and fourteen (*pace* Sir C. Cornwall Lewis,) who was borne in triumph through the town to vote for Blennerhassett and Home Rule. Meanwhile Mr. O'Donoghue, P. P., who, in opposition to the express injunctions of his Bishop, had chosen to take a very active part in the contest, on the home rule side, has had to eat humble pie, being compelled to acknowledge his wickedness and confess that his sin is ever before him, by a letter to that effect in the Dublin Roman Catholic dailies.

The Chinese is the most difficult, the Italian the softest, the Spanish the most pompous, the French the most polite and passionate, and the English the most copious and energetic. The English contains 26 letters; French 25; Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac, 22; Greek, 24; Latin, 25; Spanish, 27; Italian, 20; Arabic, 28; Persian, 21; Turkish, 33; Georgian, 36; Coptic, 32; Muscovite, 43; Sclavonic, 27; Dutch, 26; Ethiopic, 222; Tartarian, 222; Bengal, India, 21; Brachman, 19; Sanscrit, 28. The French language has about 32,000 words; the Spanish, 30,000; and the Italian, 35,000. The English language consists of above 40,000 words, and is continually increasing its stock. It is said to contain about 20,000 Saxon words, with 9,000 of Latin or Norman origin, and about 1,500 of Greek derivation, together with German, Welsh, Spanish, Danish, Arabic, Hebrew, &c. In English, the scientific words are mostly from the Greek; terms of art from the French, Latin and Italian; and names of places and rivers and most of the particles from the Saxon.

The N. Y. *World* says: Herr Petermann, the celebrated geographer, has expressed his satisfaction with the report of Carl Mauch, the German explorer, wherein the diamond fields of Africa are said to be identical with the Ophir of the Bible, whence gold, ivory, and precious stones were brought to Jerusalem by Solomon's ships, to be used in the building of the Temple. Discoveries made by Britton, Merensky, Gruetzner, and Mauch himself seem to have shown that Zimbaybe is the exact place, as its geography tallies in all particulars with biblical intimations, and it would take vessels such as the Phœnicians' about three years to make the round trip by the most probable route. Gold, diamonds, and precious stones abound, there are ruins of large buildings of undoubted antiquity in its neighborhood, where ornaments and instruments are found which could not possibly have been made by the natives, but might well have been left there by the Phœnicians. The opinions of Grotius, Huet, Bruce, and others seem thus to have been very nearly correct.

The Boston *Traveler* furnishes some further information in regard to the great Jubilee. Up to date one hundred and twenty-four societies have signified their intention of taking part in the exercises: "It is the design of the builders of the great organ to make this the most magnificent organ on this continent, and perhaps in the world. Besides possessing immense and unheard-of power, it will also have fine solo effects, and even delicate effects, so that it can be made an instrument for organ solos, and give the multitude who attend the great festival an opportunity of hearing the best organists of the country in the various styles of organ-playing and composition. It will have two manuals, of sixty-one notes compass each, and a pedal of thirty-one notes. There will be fifteen full stops in the first manual, eight in the second and six in the pedal, two octave couplers and a number of mechanical appliances for controlling the stops by pedal and otherwise. The pneumatic lever will be applied to every key and register throughout, and there will be electric communication from the keyboards to the organ. The instrument will stand in the rear of the chorus, while the organist will sit near the conductor's stand."

A Swiss pastor, receiving a visit from a brother in the ministry, complained to him that the members of his congregation had adopted the evil habit of continually leaving the church before he had finished his sermon. "That would not do for me," replied the friend, in a very confident tone. The pastor, well knowing that the first friend was not a Cicero, offered to lay him a wager that his hearers would treat the preaching of his guest as they treated his own. The latter immediately accepted it, and commenced preaching with the following introduction: "Brethren in Christ, my discourse contains two divisions: the first is for the godless, the second for the righteous. Let us begin with the first part." This was very brief, and concluded with the following apostrophe: "Now, ye stupid sinners, ye who blaspheme Christ and make a mock at his holy teaching, ye who are full of vice and far from repentence, I have done with you. Arise and take yourselves off from the Lord's house, for the second part of my discourse is for those amongst you are of a clean heart." Not one of the congregation arose until the Amen was uttered—they were all of a clean heart.

At a celebration of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon's seventieth birthday in New Haven, the distinguished clergyman, in a brief speech, said: "I wish to say that among the many congratulations I have received, I don't know of one that was kinder than a note I received to-day from the Rev. Dr. Carmody, in which he speaks in the kindest terms of congratulation, and says that, as distinct as his creed is from mine, widely differing from mine, nevertheless he recognizes me as a faithful and tender servant of the common Master of both of us. I may say that I have heretofore received from clergymen similar expressions of kindness. I mention this because it is supposed that the antagonism of our churches is vital. I may say that it has never been so with me in my relations to them." The Rev. Dr. Carmody is the leading Roman Catholic pastor of New Haven.

### NEW FASHIONS.

SPRING FABRICS.

Whatever may be said as to designs it is easy to see that English taste has inspired our early Spring materials, the patterns being almost uniformly large-figured and many-colored. It is generally understood, even in the English market, that New York, like Paris, requires, or at least prefers, self colors, or quiet patterns, but the "Dolly Varden" furore offers a temptation which could not be resisted, and if American women wear all the chintz prints, and cambries, silks and delaines that have been imported for their benefit, the entire sex will look as if they had gone masquerading in the curtains of their great grandmamma's four-post bedstead. There are some pretty striped cambries, and some soft-finished with a twill in the new dead-leaf cameo "Mikado," buff and delicate *printemps*, the gray shades of color, but they are overshadowed, just out of countenance, for the time being, by the gaily-flowered cottons, woolens and silk foulards, with black or white grounds which obtrude themselves everywhere in a way which that pretty coquettish, but still modest and well-behaved, young damsel would never have sanctioned. A new twilled cotton goods is imported in dress patterns, accompanied by a pleated trimming, all ready to make up into suits. It is soft, pliable without gum, and not at all expensive, but it has had the bad name given to it of Japanese *pique*, and one trial of the so-called Japanese goods, with which the market has been flooded during the past two years, is generally sufficient to last a life-time. Of course they appear in force this season also—in hair stripes, in *grisaille* stripes, and checks, in mottled and *chene* patterns, in all the delusive styles in short which can be borrowed, to make them seem the good thing they are not. Prices are the same, from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a quarter per yard—indeed prices do not seem to vary from last year for dress materials of any kind. New American silks of the Manchester manufacture are attracting much attention, from their great superiority of color and texture and their adaptability to the purposes of handsome street suits. The American *gros grains* have hitherto been black and gray; they are now produced in several of the most fashionable tints and colors, and also in hair stripes, uniting two shades of the same color, with exceedingly good effect. They have not much gloss: but they have been tested and are known to be all silk, while their rich texture gives them the appearance of silk of high cost, and they possess the unusual quality of rather improving than otherwise by wear.

HAIR-STRIPED SILKS

and pongees are already very much in demand for Spring wear, but black in silk or cashmere will be considered more distinguished, and one has anything been introduced so distinctively graceful and becoming as those rich costumes in black cashmere enriched with lace and embroidery, or embroidery and fringe, and though they are nearly all more or less costly, yet their beauty and elegance offer at least some compensation for the expenditure, which is more than can be said of other things upon which large sums of money are expended. Nun's serge regains its popularity upon ladies of the best taste, and constitutes an excellent and inexpensive material, comparatively, for a useful Spring costume. All the lighter Spring materials, such as summer poplins and mohairs, find an additional attraction in the quiet leaf and wood-tinted colors that are now so fashionable. Faintest buffs, palest browns, lightest cinnamons and softest grays harmonize admirably with the pale, tender blues, pinks and greens, which, in scarf for the neck, or silken tie, afford the relief of a delicate contrast.

STYLES.

There is absolutely nothing new in styles, but there are many fresh adaptations of the old styles. Suits are made with two skirts and a basque, or with a circular mantle as an outside garment, or with a skirt or polonaise. The overskirts are all long in the back, with round apron fronts, and are rendered more fanciful by being looped higher at the sides. The most fashionable polonaise for house wear is the vest polonaise which is cut in one piece, *a la* Gabrielle. It closes up the front with hooks and loops, covered by round bows or rosettes of velvet or ribbon, or by loops of black velvet through which pearl sides are passed. The "Dolly Varden," of course, is not worn in the street, but it is an institution for the house, with a plain demi-trained skirt, and is frequently accompanied by a coquettish little "Dolly Varden" cap—for description of which see Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge." A talma, with a Watteau pleat on the back, is also used to complete street suits, but neither this nor the circular mantle is considered as adapted to silk, the form being too *negligé* and not sufficiently dressy for silk suits. The "French blouse" waist—the old simple French waist—cut with a spring over the hips, is a favorite style for walking dresses and walking suits, and has quite taken the place of the plaited "full" waist of last season. A simple skirt, cut rather long, attached to a belt and put on over the waist, with a second belt, ornamented with a bow at the back, completes a neat print, cambric, gingham or linen dress for the house, while two skirts and a belt, to which a postillion is attached, render it a complete street suit. A double talma, the upper one open upon the back, is sometimes attached to these suits. Flounces are now principally confined to lower and trained skirts, and the pattern houses issue paper models of the correct depth, and pleated as they should be worn. Some are box-pleated, some are kilt pleated, and others festooned. The design is a matter of taste, but in the absence of exact knowledge the paper models will be a relief to many perplexed ladies, who make their own dresses. Upper skirts are ornamented with flat trimmings, with a bordering of lace or fringe, when the fabric is silk or wool, but walking suits retain, in many instances, the uniform pleatings of last year.

NEW BONNETS.

Nothing very novel in shape or design need be expected this season in bonnets. The revival of straw, which commenced last year, has been vigorously followed up by straw dealers and manufacturers, and straw will be the popular wear during the spring and summer, varied among fashionable women by lace and crape arranged to match certain costumes. The shapes are so infinitely varied, and are so much the work of freak and fancy that it is impossible as well as unnecessary to describe them. It is sufficient to say that they are not materially altered or enlarged and still retain the mongrel characteristics—half hat half bonnet—which have distinguished them for the past two or three years. At present there is no decisive style to count upon. The early importations are always the work of the previous season, and follow its latest and most popular ideas. Novelty comes afterwards, as the result of more distinctive enterprise and effort, and sometimes takes such hold of the public imagination as to quite run the old competitors off the field. It is hardly likely, however, that we shall for some time to come be the victims of so complete a revolution as that which gave us the towering coal-scuttles of 1861 and 1862. They were too hideous, too disfiguring, and would interfere too seriously with the hair interest, the trade in whichhas almost assumed the proportion of that in millinery. There is a great variety of fancy straws, but the black and white are the most lady like for traveling and *negligee*, while the fine white English straw, the delicate chip, and the pretty Italian straw furnish a charming variety from which to select more elegant chapeaux. Embroidered straws are apt to be a feature, but they present always the difficulty of not being adapted to the ordinary toilette, and in these days, when harmony is everything, even a pretty thing ceases to be pretty unless it is found in its proper place and surrounded by its accessories. For the benefit of those who can afford distinctive toilettes, it may be remarked that straw embroidered upon straw looks admirably with buff guipure to match. Black velvet and lace, with pink rose, may constitute the trimming, particularly if the dress is looped and trimmed with black velvet.

### THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

**A Chance for Pennsylvanians to Subscribe.**

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The superb monument to Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, has a national interest beyond that which attaches to the statues and monuments which have been erected to the memory of the martyr-President. The bronzes in Union Square, New York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the exquisite work of Rogers, in Fairmount Park, all serve to perpetuate the patriotic life and death of Abraham Lincoln; but his mortal remains, resting in the crypt beneath the grander monument at Springfield, give to that work of art a higher signification and a more national character.

The granite monument has been reared, and Mills' colossal bronze statue surmounts it; and it is now proposed to complete the work in a way that will call forth the heartiest response from the people of Pennsylvania and especially, of Philadelphia.

The design of Mr. Mills includes four bronze groups, surrounding the base of the monument, representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and naval arms of the service. And it is proposed to assign these four groups, at a cost of a little less than fourteen thousand dollars each, to Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York. Ex-Governor Ogelsby, the President of the National Lincoln Monument Association, has presented this proposition to our citizens, backed by a warm commendation from President Grant; and it has been promptly taken up, as such things always are in Philadelphia. The artillery group has been assigned to us, and Mr. James L. Claghorn, President of the Commercial Bank, (Philadelphia), has consented to receive the subscriptions of our people. The exact sum required is thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, to be contributed in sums of one hundred dollars each. There are a great many more than one hundred and thirty-seven citizens of Pennsylvania who would like to unite in thus placing Pennsylvania "on guard" around the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, and we trust that there will be responses from all parts of the State, so that the movement may not be a purely Philadelphia one. It will add much to the interest if the bronze tablets within the monument shall bear the names of patriotic men from the interior as well as from this city; but whoever desires to participate in doing this honor to the dead President, in the name of the State that revered and upheld him when living, must act quickly, as so short a list will be soon filled.

### POLITICAL.

It is said that Dana is beginning to despair of the Republic, and thinks that their is "no power able to defeat the will of Grant" and the Philadelphia convention.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* holds the high tariff responsible for the small increase, $50,000,000, in our export trade last year. But what a high tariff or a low tariff has to do with an export trade it is hard to see.

The Buffalo *Commercial* wants to know why the Democrats always oppose every law that seeks to have a fair vote and an honest count. It's one of those things that a fellow knows nothing about.

"You are agitators, but will never be reformers," said Emile de Girardin to the Socialists in 1848. Carl Schurz figured as one of these agitators in 1848, and he is playing in the same role—agitation without reform—still.

"Mack," in the St. Louis *Democrat*, arraigns Senator Schurz in a powerful article. He accuses him of inconsistency and treachery, and declares that the Senator from Missouri has forever alienated himself from his party by his long, unceasing, unvarying and earnest opposition to its measures.

The Rochester *Democrat* says: A correspondent desires to know which is the most serviceable paper to the Democracy in New York city. We have no hesitation in saying the New York *Tribune*. But about June next look out for a touch of conscience, and thereafter works meet for repentance.

The French ultra-Republicans are proving themselves as active as their opponents. At a meeting on the 18th ult., they decided to draw up a republican Constitution in the form of a preliminary bill, and thus force the Government to declare its policy more openly.

### KINDNESS TO KINDRED.

Want of the necessary means to supply the necessities which usually press upon people in the more moderate walks of life, may be an excuse for neglecting a disease which, like consumption, has often in times past been esteemed as incurable. But the common ties of nature, which ought to bind man to his own, overleap all these barriers in the estimation of right-thinking people; and when we see a medicine like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure curing hundreds of people all around us, we feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to point out to our readers such a valuable acquisition to medical knowledge. In the earlier stages of lung disease Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific. The cough and chill, the sputa streaked with blood, all give place to that healthy equilibrium of the circulation which is induced by that all-powerful remedy; and every bit of peccant and disorganizing material is expelled from the blood and removed from the system by the natural ducts and excretory organs of the body. The tens of thousands of lungs clogged with mucus and seething with corruption can be made to perform the office of respiration by a timely use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Office and store, 167 Liberty street.

### LASSITUDE AND DEBILITY.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the physique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which nature denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts specially to be recommended to travellers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.


COLDS! COLDS! COLDS!
Why Suffer with a Cold?
Why Suffer with a Cold?
When you can get a sure cure, immediate relief. Look at the list:
M'Donnell's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Dr. Achison's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Dr. Simpson's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Allen's Balsam, Cod's Balsam,
Jayne's Expectorant, Ayer's Pectoral.
Wishart's Tar Cordial,
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
And also a full nice stock of Cough Lozenges.
JUST RECEIVED AT
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE

# THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.


FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent, interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 9, 1872.

The general business of the city throughout the past week has been more than ordinarily satisfactory for the season of the year, not that it has been large in volume, but the incoming flow of orders gives promise of an active and early spring campaign.

The continued advance in Pig Iron, and the accumulation of orders in that branch of trade, is giving an impulse to every other, which bids fair to make the present year a memorable one in the financial history of Pittsburgh. Whether the Ways and Means Committee shall succeed or not in reducing the duty on iron, will, we think, not materially affect the prospect for the next twelve months. If now the coal and oil interests can both of them be placed upon as favorable a basis for the future as iron and steel now are, the outlook for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania is more flattering than we have known it for many years. An habitually easier money market would be desirable, but the rapid absorption of capital in immense manufacturing establishments and the growing multitude of lesser dimensions will prevent this for years to come. The fact that money commands, in a city of the size and wealth of Pittsburgh, from 8 to 12 per cent. steadily, is an evidence of the prosperity of its manufacturing and commercial interests.

The dealings in stocks during the week have been somewhat larger than the previous one, and for the most part at better prices. Bank stocks are steady, and find ready sales. A few lots of railway bonds are offering—Connellsville 6's at 86, and Allegheny Valley 7-30's at 93¼@94. Sales of Columbia oil stock are reported at $20, and of Ralston oil at $1,15, ex. dividend. Bridge and Gas stocks are steady. The last named have yielded but little to persistent clamor about the Consolidated Company and cheap gas. The eastern markets have had an active week. In New York the market has been mainly under bull control; in Philadelphia the closeness of money had a depressing effect on prices.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

| | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds—1871 | 115¼ | 115½ |
| 5-20—1862 | 111¾ | 111⅞ |
| " 1864 | 111¾ | 111⅞ |
| " 1865 new | 112¼ | 112⅜ |
| " 1865 | 110¾ | 110⅞ |
| " 1867 | 112 | 112¼ |
| " 1868 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 10-40s | 108 | 108 |
| Currency 6's | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Gold | 110¼ | 110¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Pa Scrip | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Erie | 35⅜ | 36⅜ |
| Reading | 114 | 113¾ |
| Lake Shore | 93½ | 93 |
| Fort Wayne | 98 | 98 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Rock Island | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| Chicago & N. W | 78½ | 78½ |
| Do. Preferred | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| St. Paul, Common | 59 | 59¼ |
| Do. Preferred | 79½ | 79½ |
| Wabash | 76⅜ | 76⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 36½ | 36½ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 45⅜ | 45⅜ |
| Pacific Pail | 61⅜ | 62¾ |
| West. Union Telegraph | 70½ | 70¾ |
| Adams Express | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| American Express | 71½ | 72½ |
| U. S. Express | 69¾ | 74½ |
| Wells, Fargo | 74½ | 74 |

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| Penna. Allotments | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| Reading R. R. | 57¼ | 56⅞ |
| Camden & Amboy | 125¾ | 125½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 39 | 38⅞ |
| Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R | 38¼ | 38¾ |
| Central Transportation | 46 | 46 |
| Empire Transportation | 55 | 55 |
| Union Transportation | 78 | — |
| Pittsburgh City 5's | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30's | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 26½ | 26½ |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 16¾ | 16¾ |

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110¾ | U. S. 10-40s | 108¾ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 115¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy '65 | 110¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '62 | 111¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy '67 | 112¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '64 | 111¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy '68 | 112⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65 | 112⅝ | U. P. R. R. | |

NEW YORK, March 9, 1872.

Gold opened at 110¾, sold down to 110 and closed at 110⅝. It was very quiet all day. Loans were made at 4¾ to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearances nearly $24,000,000. Specie shipments for the week $396,752. The Government bond market was quiet throughout the day, and closed strong. State bonds steady on the general list. The market was steady at the close. The money market was active during the afternoon. The demand from stock brokers was urgent. The closing loans were at 7 and late in the day that rate was bid. Money was offered at 1-16, and closed firm at 6 to 7 per cent. The Bank statement is favorable. It shows that the banks have made a net gain of $1,673,900 in lawful reserve, and now hold $418,950 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The stock market was active during the day, and so that dealers entertained hopes of a better market—that there will be more activity even if better prices are not realized. Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers fat, and smooth, may be fairly quoted at 6½@6¾; good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔ averages at 5¾@6¼. Stock steers in steady demand with sales at 4¼@5 cts, according to quality.

There were several lots of cattle sold to Allegheny dealers this week from which it is fair to infer that they could do better here than in the west—otherwise they would have acted differently. They do not generally draw on this market unless they can buy cheaper than in the west, and we presume this must have been the case this week.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold:

| No. | Wgt. | Price. | No. | Wgt. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 15,480 | 5 50 | 16 | 18,920 | 5 87 |
| 9 | 13,170 | 5 75 | 17 | 23,890 | 6 25 |
| 2 | 4,140 | 4 50 | 10 | 10,030 | 4 80 |
| 113 | 147,400 | 5 75 | 4 | 4,750 | 5 50 |

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 19,980 | 5 25 | 39 | 40,580 | 6 30 |
| 11 | 29,100 | 6 00 | 2 | 3,720 | 6 25 |

Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 38,840 | 5 75 | 4 | 4,850 | 6 25 |
| 2 | 2,050 | 5 80 | 1 | 2,440 | 7 75 |

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 19,100 | 5 50 | 17 | 20,420 | 5 62 |
| 16 | 15,380 | 5 05 | 16 | 19,700 | 5 50 |
| 16 | 19,700 | 5 60 | 3 | 4,250 | 3 60 |
| 17 | 19,590 | 5 50 | 17 | 16,800 | 4 75 |
| 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 22,400 | 7 12 |
| Sadler, Haven & Co., sold: | | | | | |
| 16 | 19,070 | 5 80 | 35 | 37,320 | 4 62 |
| 9 | 10,930 | 3 12 | 60 | 76,350 | 5 60 |
| 31 | 42,130 | 6 00 | 17 | 21,430 | 5 80 |
| 31 | 39,490 | 6 00 | 14 | 22,090 | 7 15 |
| 57 | 69,670 | 5 05 | 17 | 22,100 | 5 75 |
| Ulery Bro. sold: | | | | | |
| 12 | 16,290 | 5 00 | 2 | 2,690 | 3 50 |

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| Penna. Allotments | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| Reading R. R. | 57¼ | 56⅞ |
| Camden & Amboy | 125¾ | 125½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 39 | 38⅞ |
| Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R | 38¼ | 38¾ |
| Central Transportation | 46 | 46 |
| Empire Transportation | 55 | 55 |
| Union Transportation | 78 | — |
| Pittsburgh City 5's | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30's | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 26½ | 26½ |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 16¾ | 16¾ |

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110¾ | U. S. 10-40s | 108¾ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 115¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy '65 | 110¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '62 | 111¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy '67 | 112¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '64 | 111¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy '68 | 112⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65 | 112⅝ | U. P. R. R. | |

NEW YORK, March 9, 1872.

Gold opened at 110¾, sold down to 110 and closed at 110⅝. It was very quiet all day. Loans were made at 4¾ to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearances nearly $24,000,000. Specie shipments for the week $396,752. The Government bond market was quiet throughout the day, and closed strong. State bonds steady on the general list. The market was steady at the close. The money market was active during the afternoon. The demand from stock brokers was urgent. The closing loans were at 7 and late in the day that rate was bid. Money was offered at 1-16, and closed firm at 6 to 7 per cent. The Bank statement is favorable. It shows that the banks have made a net gain of $1,673,900 in lawful reserve, and now hold $418,950 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The stock market was active during the day, and so that dealers entertained hopes of a better market—that there will be more activity even if better prices are not realized. Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers fat, and smooth, may be fairly quoted at 6½@6¾; good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔ averages at 5¾@6¼. Stock steers in steady demand with sales at 4¼@5 cts, according to quality.

There were several lots of cattle sold to Allegheny dealers this week from which it is fair to infer that they could do better here than in the west—otherwise they would have acted differently. They do not generally draw on this market unless they can buy cheaper than in the west, and we presume this must have been the case this week.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold:

| No. | Wgt. | Price. | No. | Wgt. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 104 | 21,740 | 5 30 | 77 | 21,000 | 5 75 |
| 108 | 19,890 | 5 15 | 85 | 22,815 | 5 60 |
| 116 | 26,220 | 5 35 | 114 | 24,610 | 5 10 |
| 113 | 24,409 | 5 20 | 115 | 26,590 | 5 30 |
| 82 | 19,580 | 5 30 | 77 | 22,520 | 4 65 |
| 40 | 5,830 | 4 90 | 33 | 5,530 | 5 00 |
| 133 | 23,520 | 5 00 | 58 | 10,640 | 4 90 |
| 53 | 11,250 | 4 90 | 44 | 7,470 | 4 90 |

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64 | 16,200 | 5 35 | 8 | 1,740 | 5 50 |
| 52 | 10,100 | 4 95 | 68 | 13,270 | 5 05 |
| 36 | 8,230 | 5 70 | 61 | 9,310 | 5 15 |

Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | 20,860 | ..... | 84 | 23,680 | 5 60 |

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 2,160 | 5 25 | 16 | 25,380 | 5 05 |
| 20 | 3,810 | 4 90 | 133 | 24,590 | 5 00 |
| 73 | 12,010 | 5 00 | 63 | 13,170 | 5 12 |
| 60 | 12,960 | 5 20 | 57 | 10,610 | 5 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 22,540 | 5 25 |

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 132 | 23,890 | 5 15 | 119 | 24,760 | 5 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | 11,950 | 5 25 |

Ulery Bro., sold:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | 19,830 | 5 05 | 265 | 51,380 | 5 00 |
| 155 | 20,320 | 5 00 | 48 | 11,550 | 5 62 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 17,480 | 5 50 |

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms,

PITTSBURGH P. W. AND C. R. R.

| | cars. | | cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co., metal | 12 | Wm. Smith, metal | 4 |
| Hallman & H, metal | 8 | Coleman, R & Co., m | 2 |
| Dickson & M, metal | 1 | Zug & Co., metal | 2 |
| Lindsay & McC, met | 1 | J. Wood & Co., met | 2 |
| Total | | | 32 |

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Moorhead, metal | 14 | J. Wood Son & Co, m | 3 |
| J. Reamer, metal | 9 | Nimick & Co., metal | 2 |
| J. A. Caughey, met | 7 | J. Marshall, metal | 2 |
| Coleman, R & Co., m | 5 | J. W. Porter, metal | 1 |
| R. Wister, metal | 4 | Brown & Co., metal | 1 |
| Total | | | 48 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, metal | 5 | Shoenberger & Co. o | 11 |
| Jones & L, metal | 3 | Bloman, C & Co ore | 9 |
| Reese, G & Co., met | 1 | Zug & Co., ore | 4 |
| Union Iron Mills | 1 | McKnight, F & Co. o | 3 |
| Laughlin & Co., met | 1 | McKnight P. & Co., m | 1 |
| Laughlin & Co., ore | 9 | Lewis, O & P., ore | 1 |
| Isabella Furn Co ore | 1 | Graff, B & Co., met | 1 |
| Graff, B & Co., ore | 1 | Graff, B & Co., met | 1 |
| Total | | | 60 |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McKnight & Co., m | 3 | J. Marshall & Co m | 1 |
| Total | | | 4 |

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal 1

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 9.—1:30 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅞; account 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 89⅝; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, March 9.—Rentes, 56f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Cotton: middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 11s 6d. Flour 25s@26s 6d.

### New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton in moderate request at 22¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and state $6,20@6,30; common to good $6,45@6,75; good to choice $6,80@7,40; white wheat extra $7,45@7,80; extra Ohio $6,70@7,65; St. Louis $6,75@9,50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull 90c. Wheat dull and holders anxious to sell; spring No 1 $1,32@1,34; No 2 $1,30@1,31; winter red western amber at $1,70@1,71; white at $1,70@1,80. Rye dull and nominal at 90@91c. Barley heavy; western 85c. Corn dull and weaker; new western mixed 69@69¼c. Oats firm; western 53@55c; Ohio 54@57c. Hay dull; shipping $1,25; retail $1,35@1,60. Hops firm at 25@65c for 1871, 10@30c for 1870, 10@15c for 1869 and 9@12c for 1868. Leather firm at 28@29c. Orinoco 26¼@27c. Wool firmer and advancing; extra Ohio 85@90c; pulled 87½@88½c; unwashed 63c. Coffee dull; Rio 18@21c. Sugar dull; Cuba 8@9c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 48@63c. Rice dull; 8@9c. Petroleum dull; crude 13¼c; refined 22¾c. Pork quiet and easier; new mess $13,25@13,30; June $13,62; dressed hogs steady. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter firm; western 12@23c. Cheese firm; 13@19c.

*Metals.*—Manufactured copper very firm; Ingot Lake a shade firmer; 28¾c cash. Iron: Scotch pig firmer and unchanging. Steel: American $14; refined English and American bar in fair request, $86; Russia sheet very firm, 16@17c. Nails very firm; cut $5; clinch $6,50@7,00.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The dry goods market was firm, with fair inquiry for cotton and woolen fabrics adapted to the season. Appleton and Atlantic A brown sheetings 15c; Coste S 13½; Conway 12¾c; Continental 15c; Lawrence 14c; Pittsfield A 12c; Amoskeag A ticks 25c, B 22c, C 20c, D 18c; Lyman J 36 inch bleached muslins 16½c; do. cambrics 23c; New York Mills muslin 22c; Wamsutta 26c; Lacona 10-4 sheetings 43c; Mortimer and Cochico prints 11½c; Washington robes 11¼@12c; Hamilton Tycoon repps 25c; Pacific Mills Imperial do 25c; 3-4 corded alpacas 25c; Masonville, Manvilles and Son's paper cambrics 13½c; do. high colors 13½c; Garner & Co's wigans 12c; common worsted braids 55c; alpaca do 80@90c; Jewitt stripes 12½@13¾c; Indian Orchard Improved Corset Jeans 13½c; Hallowell du 14½c; New York Mills bleached and colored do 14c, and Amoskeag bleached drills 16c.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 22c. Flour firm; family $7,30@7,50. Wheat steady; red $1,58@1,60; choice $1,61@1,62. Corn firm at 46@46c. Rye firm at 92@94c. Oats quiet and weak at 38@42c. Barley firm at 70@80c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs higher at 21c. Butter steady at 20@25c. Cheese 16¼@17½c. Mess pork $12,50. Lard steady; steam sold at 8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet at 4¾@6¼@6½c; there are buyers at these rates. Bacon steady at 7@7½c. Hogs drooping at $4,30@4,60. Whisky steady at 83c.

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Flour: extra spring quiet at $6,62@6,75. Wheat: No 2 spring firm and steady at $1,22¼@1,22¾. Corn: No 2 mixed quiet and firmer at 37¼c. Oats: No 2 quiet at 30¼@30¾c. Rye: No 2 dull and easier at 70c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and lower; mess pork $11,62@11,70; lard easier at $8,25@8,50. Hams in pickle 7¼@8¼c; bulk meat quiet; shoulders 4¼c; sides 5¾c; sides clear rib 5¼c; clear 6¾@6¾c; dressed hogs quiet at 5c; hogs dull at $4,25@4,65. Cattle firm at $3,75@6,00.

### Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Tobacco; sales 145 hhds; market stiffer for all grades and very strong. Bagging firm at 16¾@17c. Cotton quiet; middling 22c. Flour: extra family $7,50. Grain quiet and firm. Corn 62@63c. Oats 55c. Barley 75@90c. Rye, from store 85c. Provisions a shade firmer but prices nominally unchanged. Bacon: clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 7¼c. Bulk meats in fair jobbing inquiry; bulk shoulders 5c; sides clear rib 6¼c; clear 7c. Mess pork $13,00. Whisky quiet at 84c.

### Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, March 9.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 19¾@20c; receipts 1,645; exports: continental 820; coastwise 10; sales 500; stock 40,433.

MOBILE, March 9.—Cotton dull; heavy middlings 21¾c; net receipts 1,095; sales 250; stock 51,073.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21¾c; net receipts 501; sales 100; stock 25,026.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—Cotton firm and in fair demand, offerings light; middings at 21¾c; net receipts 692; exports: to Great Britain 2,178; coastwise 107; sales 800; stock 52,698.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middlings 20¾c.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—Cotton quiet at 22c.

### Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Flour firm; superfine $5,25@5,75; family extra $7,25@7,75. Wheat active and advanced; red western $1,60@1,63; amber $1,65. Rye dull; 88c. Corn dull; yellow 63@64c; yellow western 64@65½c. Oats: white 54½@55c; mixed 52@55c. Crude petroleum 16@17c. Mess pork $13,75. Lard 9¼c. Whisky dull; 90c.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Pork, $14,25. Bacon, 6¾@7¾@8¼c. Lard firm; tierce, 9¼@9¼c; keg, 10¼@10¾c. Coffee quiet at 20@21¾c. Cotton irregular; sales of 3,000 good ordinary at 20¾c; low middlings, 20¼c; middlings, 22¾c; receipts, 3,126; exports to Bremen, 1,663 bales; to Barcelona, 349 bales; stock 20,778.

### Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—Flour dull; XX $6,50. Wheat steady; No 1 $1,30; No 2 $1,24¼. Oats dull and declined 1c. Corn active and advanced; No 2 mixed 37½c. Rye steady; No 1 74c. Barley steady; No 2 fall 56c. Mess pork dull at $12.

### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter $1,58@1,59; No. 2 $1,48@1,49. Corn quiet; held at 51c. Oats dull; 45c. Refined petroleum unsettled; but little doing; 21@21½c in car lots; 22½@23c in small lots.

### Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; extra white Michigan, $1,57; No. 2 white Michigan, $1,54; amber Michigan, $1,56; No. 1 red, $1,58; No. 2 do., $1,52; No. 3 white, $1,54. Corn dull; high mixed, 46c; low mixed, 45½c. Oats dull but unchanged: No. 1, 41½c; No. 2, 38c; Michigan, 40c. Clover seed, $8,00 for Ohio. Dressed hogs, $5,40.

### Detroit.

DETROIT, March 9.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra $1,63; No. 1 white $1,57½. Corn firm at 49c. Oats firm; mixed 39c. Clover seed weak at $5,80.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 9.—1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do brick, Carnagie, Kloman & Bro; 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 3 bxs farina, Luebbe & Bro; 3 bxs butter, Loh, Son & Co; 11 sks timothy seed, 10 do c seed, A Van Fossan; 12 do do, P Duff & Son; 5 kgs lard, Jas O'Brien; 24 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car lumber, W H Holler; 2 cars oil bbls, Warden & O; 1 car lime, Bakewell, P & Co; 1 car lime, R Henderson; 29 cases tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 16 tubs and 7 bxs butter, J A Graff & Co; 2 bbls cement, J B Herron; 5 do do, Mitchell S & Co; 2 do wine, H Reitz; 16 pails, 12 cases tobacco, Watt, L & Co; 25 do do, J E Jenkins; 5 do do, Dunlevy Bro; 9 do do, Austin & Co; 16 do do, Chas C Bauer & Co; 12 do do, Wm Miller & Co; 35 cases do, Johnston & C.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 9.—100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 1200 bulk shoulders, 3020 s c hams, Wm B Hays & Son; 1 car oats, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 10 buckets tobacco, Rinehart & Co; 3 bbls whisky, H W Beaumont; 40 tes hams, 10 hf bbls tongues, J P Hanna & Co; 3 bbls shoulders, 2 tcs bacon, 126 pcs side meat, F Sellers & Co; 92 qrs hats, Van Gorder & Shepard; 18 do wool, Marshall, H & Co; 50 do do, 90 do barley, 12 do rye, McHenry & Hood; 25 cases tobacco, Aristhal & Son; 40 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 7 bbls hides, G Kahn; 1 car corn, Black & Schmidt; 100 sks oats, 254 do barley, 67 do timothy seed, J N Straub; 1 car hay, G Blaney; 1 do do, Scott & Gisal; 10 cases tobacco, Carter, Bro & Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do oats, Laing & McKallip; 100 buckets grease, S Ewart & Co; 1 iron safe, D W Shryock; 3 tes g hams, Brown & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 9.—50 bxs soap, Arbuckles & Co; 50 do do, Haworth & D; 25 do do, Johnson & Colvin; 24 bdls paper, Frazier, M & Co; 15 cook stoves, Nobbs & McKee; 50 bbls whisky, Thos Moore & Co; 51 doz brooms, H Riddle; 40 sks kegs, Davis, C & Co; 17 do do, B L Vannestock; 18 sks rags, J Dunlap; 1 car flour, Houck, McC & Co; 90 sks seed, A Vonfossan; 49 do do, J A Graff; 1 car staves, C A Wormcastle; 4 cars corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 car hinges, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 1 car staves, R Brickert; 1 do flask, J Aulbert; 16 bbls sider, Houck, McC & Co; 13 kgs lard, J O'Brien; 18 sks rye, Wm Welsh; 53 bdls rivits, McWhinny & Co; 6 cases handles, J P Dean; 27 do do, J Woodwell; 36 do do, Logan, G & Co; 20 do do, Whitmore, W D & Co; 1 car oats, McHenry & Hood; 1 car ore, J Wood & Co; 1 car staves, J F Wood; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 25 bbls whisky, Little & Mi 150 sks oats, C & Schall; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 9.—1 car flaxseed, and oats, M B Snyzlam; 28 bbls 1 bloom, J Schoonmaker & Son; 2 cars hay, 1 Hippley; lot h h goods, Krempple & Heim; 1 cask zinc, Todd & Dill; 70 bdls broom handles, Wm Arnold & Co; 12 rolls leather, Lappe & Weise; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 car heading, A Stroth; 180 bgs flaxseed, Thompson & Lyons; 3 bxs hardware, Arbuckle Bro & Co; 1 bx do, Jas McCutcheon; 1 car staves, James M Hemphill; 3 cars limestone, Superior Iron Co; 1 car lumber, John Nanz; 1 car do, Grusch, R & Co; 100 bbls furniture, A Ortlieb; 15 cases tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 9 hides, 1 bg tallow, Lewis Holstein; 8 bbls middlings, 3 bbls corn meal, D B Williams; 1 cask ware, C Gliss; 27 pcs pipe, Jas Reno; 61 do do, J Tate.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 9.—*Local.*—25 doz brooms, McClelland & Co; 84 carboys, acid, Ralston & W; 31 sks potatoes, Geo Wamhoff; 16 bbls flour, J A Renshaw; 2 do pro duce, Nehling & Co.

*Through.*—13 pkgs groceries, G Meyer; 10 bxs d cheese, L Wagg; 1 do tea, S Mathews; 3 do cheese, S Moon; 13 pkgs groceries, H C Bodell; 22 do fish, B Carson; 5 do do, Stockell & Co; 8 pkgs confec, G Beaven; 1 roll leather, J A Herman; 1 bx shoes, Russell & Kahn; 3 bxs oilcloth, J J East; 2 do d goods, J Caldwell.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, March 9.—10 cars lime stone, Shoenberger & Co; 2 bxs produce, Paul & Gibson; 1 car clay, Star Fire Brick Co; 50 sks oats, 8 calves, Wm Hoffman; 1 sk rags, J Wilson & Son; 13 beef hides, 6 calf do, 1 do belting, 3 bbls fat, Callery & Co; lot junk, W Smith; 1 car metal, J Marshall & Co; 3 do do, McKnight & Co 1 car scrap steel, Hussy, Wells & Co; 1 do brick, Rees, Graff & Co; 2 bdls handles, Hubbard, L & Co; 1 bbl d apples, Johnson & C; 44 bales hay, Moreland & M.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**Drs. Jordan and Davieson,**

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London Hair Color Restorer, Trenton, N. J., I pur-
London Hair Color Restorer, chased of Mr. Long-
London Hair Color Restorer, don Hair Color Restor-
London Hair Color Restorer, er," which I found
London Hair Color Restorer, much in fact better
London Hair Color Restorer, than anything I have
London Hair Color Restorer, used for the last nine
London Hair Color Restorer, years. If you please,
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London Hair Color Restorer, like, c. o. d., care of W.
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| Consumption | COMPOUND | Can be cured |
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| Consumption | SYRUP OF | Can be cured |
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| Consumption | WILD CHERRY | Can be cured |
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# HOME NEWS.

### Rioters Punished.

Saturday night after the eleven o'clock accommodation train left the Connellsville depot, a number of roughs on the train commenced acting in a very disorderly manner, abusing the conductor, cutting the bell rope and engaging in other outrageous proceedings. Conductor Davenny ran the train back to the depot and called for assistance, when Lieutenant Gordon, with officers Bower, Snyder and Galley responded and arrested five of the roughs, giving their names as Edward McGowan, John Miller, Charles Findlay, James Dorsey and John Shaw. Yesterday morning Mayor Blackmore fined each of the party fifty dollars and costs, with the exception of Shaw, who was let off with twenty-five dollars and costs. McGowan and Shaw paid their fines, and the others, in default of payment, will go to the Work House for thirty days each.

### Exciting Runaway in East Liberty—A Valuable Horse Suffers.

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock a runaway of a somewhat exciting character occurred in East Liberty which was attended with consequences of a serious character. A couple of young men, who had just came out of the Eastern Exchange, got into their buggy, to which was attached a spirited horse. They had just got started when the animal became frightened and started off down Penn avenue on a gallop. The animal was perfectly unmanageable and proceeded on his way for about half a mile, when the buggy collided with a pile of boards lying at the side of the road, and was overturned. The occupants were thrown out, but fortunately escaped with but slight injuries. The horse, however, fared differently, having one of his hind legs broken, which injury necessitated his being shot a short time afterward. The animal was owned by one of the young men and was of considerable value, but the owner may congratulate himself on escaping with his own life.

### ...to Dixmont.

...ng the case of John Collins, the ... who has been confined in the lock-up for the past three days, was called up in the Court of Quarter Sessions, by a petition which was presented by Mr. J. I. Kuhn, Solicitor of the Board of Guardians, asking that the man be sent to Dixmont.

The court directed that Collins be sent to Dixmont, and that the expense of maintainance be paid by the county.

Mr. Reardon presented a petition asking that Elizabet Forsythe, of Elizabeth township, be sent to Dixmont. The necessary order was made by the court.

Mr. Smythe called the attention of the court to the fact that Mr. McClure, one of the members of the County Board, and R. H. Davis, Esq., General Agent, had resigned, thus leaving only two members of the Board remaining. They had no office in the city, and all the insane cases from the country districts were consequently thrown upon Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Guardians. He hoped the court would have the vacancy in the Board filled. The court intimated that if they failed the power the vacancy would be promptly filled.

### Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 38.

Since the publication of last bulletin the following sales of the unrivaled Steinway Pianos have been effected by the exclusive agents, Messrs. H. Kieber & Bro., 122 Wood street:

Rev. A. D. Clark, D. D., bought a Steinway Square Piano.

J. D. Hammond, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Thos. F. Kirk, Esq., Canton, Ohio, bought a Steinway Square Piano Round Plan.

Miss S. J. Payne, bought a Steinway Square Piano, etc., etc.

Twenty years ago the American public thought no piano good enough unless it came from Europe—Paris, London, Berlin, &c.; now per contra, when a really first-class piano is wanted by the *elite* of Europe the great pianists, the nobility, crowned heads, &c., they send to Steinway & Son, New York, for it, and well do the Steinways merit the proud distinction of being the first piano manufacturers of the world, for their instruments, possessing a commanding and noble tone and extraordinary strength and durability, ... qualities eminently adapted to ... ditions, cannot at this time be ap... ay others made in Europe or ... exclusive agents' warerooms, H. Kieber & Bro., will speedily demonstrate the truth of these assertions.

### SAD FATALITY.

**A Little Boy Crushed to Death Under a Piece of Timber.**

A little son of Mrs. Marlowe, aged about five years, of Sixteenth street, Birmingham, met with an accident last evening which put a sudden termination to his earthly existence. The little fellow, in company with several other boys of about the same age as himself were playing about some timbers near the mill of McKnight & Co., which is being rebuilt, when one of the huge pieces of wood became detached from the pile in some way, rolled down, caught the lad under it and crushed him in such a horrible manner that death resulted instantly. The little fellow was extricated, and Dr. James Kerr called, but ere he arrived the child was beyond the aid of medical skill. Coroner West was notified and will, we presume, hold an inquest to-day.

### THE COAL EXCHANGE.

**Meeting on Saturday—The Protest Against any Interference—The Care of Boats, &c—Improving the Ohio.**

A meeting of the Coal Exchange, which was largely attended, was held at their headquarters ...ernoon. John F. Bravo, Esq., ... of the river channel near Brunot's Island, ... engineers ... R there last summer, was discussed, and a Committee consisting of Messrs. Bigley, Horner and Watson, appointed to see that the obstructions left in the channel by the ... removed.

The "Miners' bill," now before the Legislature, was incidentally referred, and Messrs. Bravo, Horner and Miller appointed to prepare a memorial to the Pennsylvania delegation in the feeling of coal dealers—the owners of the mines —and protesting against any interference in a matter that is purely personal between the miners and the owners of mines.

Mr. Joseph Walton presented a series of resolutions in reference to the care of boats and barges on the lower rivers, and stipulating that hereafter the purchaser of the coal must take care of the barges and return them in good condition. The resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed.

The meeting then adjourned.

### EXPLOSION.

**A Man Injured at the Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company.**

Saturday afternoon an explosion occurred at the Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company's Works on Diamond street, which resulted in some damage to the building and the severe injury of one of the workmen. The accident occurred just after the men had quit work and the majority of them gone home. It seems that a small quantity of water had collected in a small puddle beneath the cupola furnace. The blast had been turned on and the "heat run off" when the fireman opened the doors to let out the fire. By this means the hot mass fell into the water and in a moment there was an explosion. Pieces of flinkers in a shower through the foundry, and the flames from the fire set the platform ablaze. The fireman, Mr. Thomas Davis, was standing near the platform at the time, and was very seriously burned about the head and on the right side of the cheek.

There were others standing not far off, among whom was Mr. Jones, manager of the works, but fortunately none of them were injured. Davis, after the explosion, was picked up and taken to Dr. McCook's office, where his wounds were dressed. He is about fifty years of age, and has been employed about the works for several years. His injuries, though very painful, are not of a very serious character, although it is possible he will be disfigured.

...re called out by an alarm from ...e they arrived the incipient ...nd the platform had been ex... few buckets of water. The ...rks was slight.

### SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

**An Alleghenian Attacked in Virgin Alley, and Severely Stabbed—Arrest of the Perpetrators of the Outrage.**

Last evening about half-past eight o'clock, a serious row occurred in Virgin Alley, opposite the mouth of Tin Pot, which resulted in the serious cutting of a man named Benj. Traut, a resident of Allegheny. It seems that Traut had been imbibing somewhat freely, and was passing through the alley, when he was attacked by three or four Italians, residents of the locality named, one of whom inflicted three severe wounds with a dirk knife. A couple of persons who had been witnesses to the affray, picked up the injured man and carried him to the drug store of Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, where he was attended by Dr. McCook.

The Doctor found three wounds on the person of Traut, evidently made by a dirk, one the most serious of the three—under the left shoulder blade, another in the left side, and the third in the small of the back. The Doctor had the wounded man removed to his office, on Sandusky avenue, where the injuries were dressed, and the man afterward sent in a wagon to his home at the corner of West Diamond street and North alley, Allegheny. The Doctor states that although the wounds are very serious, he does not consider them dangerous.

A man named Butler, who had witnessed the affray, told Officer Joseph Irwin of it, and the latter, having secured the assistance of Detectives Fred. Ruch and Seth Wilmot, and Officer Gibbons, the party proceeded to the locality where the affray occurred, for the purpose of looking for the perpetrators. Two Italians, named Argo Malatesta and John Gavamelatara, were arrested, having been recognized by Butler as being members of the party who had attacked and wounded Traut. A third person, giving his name as Salvator Fogaci, interfered with the officers while making the arrest, and he was taken, in company with the other two, to the Central Station-house.

On the person of Gavamelatara was found the scabbard of a dirk, and from this circumstance he is supposed to be the person who had done the cutting. Malatesta was found to have a contusion on the head, evidently inflicted by some blunt instrument. On his person was found a handy-billy. The case will be investigated by the Mayor this morning.

### SOUTH SIDE NOMINATIONS.

**The Primary Meetings on Saturday.**

Saturday afternoon the Republicans of several of the Southside boroughs held their Primary Meetings for the nominations of candidates for the various borough officers. In South Pittsburgh the excitement was unusually high and the contest quite spirited, resulting in the defeat of some who have heretofore been singularly successful in the political field on the South Side. The vote polled is herewith given—those marked with an asterisk being the successful ones —the ticket being a "Citizens,"

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

| *Burgess.* | | *Judge of Elections.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *John Murray, Jr. | 55 | John A. Staff | 42 |
| John J. P. McCord. | 43 | *John Fesher | 55 |
| *Common Council.* | | *Inspectors.* | |
| *Geo. A. Brown | 60 | *Eli C. Cobley | 80 |
| *John B. Haines | 56 | James Carter | 41 |
| Jacob Fischstine | 5 | *Return Inspector.* | |
| Jacob Phillips | 29 | *J. H. Mulholland | 73 |
| Geo. Kinn | 18 | J. S. Murray | 20 |
| *School Directors.* | | *Constable.* | |
| *Jas. M. Nealy, Sen. | 57 | John Stemmler | |
| *Jno. H. Clemmers. | 75 | *Auditor.* | |
| W. H. Barker | 39 | *Herman Long | 39 |
| W. Stark | 19 | Henry Rolf | 24 |
| *Assessor.* | | W. McCombs | 22 |
| Audley Strober | | | |

BIRMINGHAM.

| *Burgess* | | *School Directors.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *WCaughlinbaugh | 240 | *Dr. A. V. Chesrown. | |
| *Justice of the Peace.* | | *E. G. Krehan | |
| *M. B. Hartzell | 240 | | |
| *Council* | | | |
| First Precinct. | | Second Precinct. | |
| *T. B. Afterbury | 119 | *Dr. J. D. Thomas | 69 |
| *John Phillips | 160 | *George Duncan | 74 |
| J. J. McDonald | 52 | J. P. Schneider | 29 |
| James Hamner | 8 | J. Adams | 20 |
| Stephan Strunz | 10 | C. Horstmeyer | 22 |
| John Hahn | 15 | Dr. F. Taudte | 11 |
| Isaac Cline | 30 | S. M. Boyd | 22 |
| Geo. Schaefer | 3 | H. Wakefield | 8 |
| *Judges of Elections.* | | | |
| *W. B. Andrews | | *Joseph McIntosh | |
| *Inspectors.* | | | |
| *J. J. McDonald | | *Jno. Wareham | |
| *Return Inspectors.* | | | |
| *D. A. Jones | | *John Diehl | |
| *Assessor.* | | | |
| *P. N. Pearson | | | |

EAST BIRMINGHAM.

| *Burgess.* | |
|---|---|
| *Nicholas Jones | 345 |
| Merrick Munson | 324 |
| *School Directors.* | |
| *C. J. Schult | 446 |
| *J. L. Jordan | 386 |
| *Jacob Gue | 336 |
| Dr. Rahauser | 216 |
| J. G. Knoepp | 161 |
| George Nouoss | 143 |
| John Bryce | 269 |

FIRST WARD.

| *Alderman* | *Assessor.* |
|---|---|
| *Ph. Hoerr | 358 |
| *J. N. Jarrett | 293 |
| James M. Wilock | 51 |
| M. Munson | 15 |
| *Council.* | |
| *Leonhart Hahn | 246 |
| *Geo L. Fischer | 260 |
| *John Hughes | 273 |
| *Wm. Sankey | 264 |
| John W. Kemler | 245 |
| Adam Diehl | 213 |
| Wm. Ross | 190 |
| *Alderman.* | |
| SECOND WARD. | |
| Nicholas Jones | 28 |
| W. J. Miller | 53 |
| *R. E. Mercer | 271 |
| *Council.* | |
| *Robert McBrown | 200 |
| *John Sankey | 176 |
| *W. C. Bracey | 220 |
| *M. M. Felker | 143 |
| *Jno. Hughes | 171 |
| John Schoal | 128 |
| August Schwarm | 122 |
| William Sprouts | 110 |
| John B. Myers | 79 |
| Jacob Krumm | 33 |
| Nicholas Schneider | 103 |

*Judge of Election.* *D. Baldwin.
*Inspector.* *Clinton Falkner.
*Auditor.* *Adam Lederer.
*Constable.* *Wm. Schlutz.
*Assessor.* *R. J. Siehmann.
*Judge of Elections.* *Wm. McAllister.

### DEATH FROM A FALL.

**A Man Precipitated Into a Stone Quarry in the Sixth Ward, a Distance of Forty Feet—Inquest.**

Death from falling over embankments and other dangerous places have of late been alarmingly frequent. Another occurred at Boyd's Hill on Saturday evening, the circumstances of which are briefly as follows:

Yesterday morning at about eight o'clock, Mr. John Riley, who resides in the Sixth ward, near the stone quarry between Watson and Chestnut streets, as he went out to his stable for the purpose of feeding his horses, discovered the dead body of, as it afterwards proved, Loftus or Emery—a former resident of Soho—lying as though he had fallen from the embankment above into the quarry, a distance of forty feet.

The body was taken to the Central Station house, where Coroner West impanelled a jury and held an inquest at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

It was here developed that Emery was generally known to be a sober and industrious man, about twenty-six years, married but no children, and a plasterer by trade.

A young boy testified to having seen Emery going up McKee street, in the direction of the embankment, a little after nine o'clock Saturday evening. Another witness testified to having seen him walking along the brow of the hill, near the corner of Chestnut and Gibbon streets, and told him to be careful or he would fall over into the stone quarry below, deceased replying that he knew where he was, and could take care of himself. From the locality at which the body was found, it is evident that he had gone on but a short distance from where this warning was given when he had really fall over, as intimated above. The body was much bruised and mangled, and death must have been almost, if not quite, instantaneous.

The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the city authorities have a fence placed along the embankment, to prevent similar accidents in the future.

### THE COURTS.

**Saturday's Proceedings.**

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In this court, on Saturday, the following cases were disposed of:

John King, convicted of the larceny of $11 from John Byrne, was sentenced to the Work House for three months.

Edward Cobbly and Louis Binn, convicted of assaulting John Haroman with a boot-jack, were sentenced to pay fines of $15 each and costs.

James Collins, colored, who plead guilty to the larceny of a silver watch and chain, from Providence Bunkum, also colored, was called up for sentence. Providence gave a full statement of the transaction to the Court, and displayed considerable skill in putting questions to the defendant. Collins was sent to the Work House for four months.

Cambell Stewart, who plead guilty to assaulting James Boyd, by "slapping him on the mouth" was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Bernard Aikens, who is quite an old man, was called up next. He had been annoyed by some boys, and in order to drive them away discharged a gun loaded with shot into the crowd. Several of the shot struck a boy named Kirby, inflicting severe injuries. He was sentenced to pay a fine of forty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

The case of Lewis Garber charged with surety of the peace, S. W. Wallace prosecutor, was dismissed upon payment of costs by Wallace.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

There was no business of public interest transacted in this Court Saturday.

*Trial List for To-day.*

165. Francis McCoy vs. James Douglass.
105. City of Pittsburgh vs. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.
72. Dr. A. G. Walter vs. Peter & Buente.
106. City of Pittsburgh vs Jonathan Gills heirs.
107. Same vs. Same.
110. Same vs. John W. Riddell.
36. Eberhart Robenstein vs. Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike.
121. James McGinnic vs. Same.
125. John Fuller vs. John Raithel,
129. J. L. Bigham vs. The Monongahela Inclined Plane Company.

### LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

**Issued to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, March 5, 1872, and Bearing that Date; Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Bill & Ellsworth, No. 711 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from Whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.**

124,205. Bed Bottom—Samuel Glessinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,210. Railway Crossing—William R. Hunter, Erie, Pa.

124,223. Casting Car-Wheels—Johann Segmuller, Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,224. Apparatus for Puddling Iron—William Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

124,329. Cultivator—Jno. E. Byers, Butler, Pa.

124,343. Mold for Making Lamp-Chimneys—Edward Dithridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

123,357. Knitting Machine—William H. H. Holles, Fostoria, Pa.

124,364. Glass Press—Henry J. Leasure, Wheeling, W. Va.

124,370. Three High Rolls—James Moore, Philadelphia, and John Fritz, Bethlehem, Pa.

124,389. Hoisting Apparatus—Samuel K. Paden, Pulaski, Pa., assignor to himself, Samuel Foltz, Charles C. Sankey, and John Miller.

124,381. Horse Hay-Fork—Samuel K. Paden, Pulaski, Pa., assignor to himself, Samuel Foltz, Charles C. Sankey, and John Miller.

124,392. Water-Relief Valve for Steam-Engines—Joel Smith, Jr., Allegheny City, assignor to himself and Orlando M. Harper, Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,394. Wash-Boiler—Joseph C. Tilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,403. Relief-Valve for Steam Air-Brake Cylinders—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,404. Steam-Power Air-Brake and Signal Ity. This has also been done, some land being now held at twenty times its cost five years since.

—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

124,405. Steam Air-Brake—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Mr. A. Cook**, No. 27 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, intends to remove to New York. This is a rare opportunity to buy Millinery, Trimmings, White Goods, Hosiery, etc., 50 per cent. BELOW cost. Lease of three years for the whole building, fixtures, etc., also for sale. For particulars inquire at No. 27 St. Clair street. TF.

**In store** and to arrive, 20,000 gallons Imperia French Wine Vinegar, at 307 Liberty street.
JOHN ROTH & SON,
6 Successor to G. Ludewig.

### BREVITIES.

ALARMS of fire during the latter part of last week were quite numerous.

THE gas lamps in Oil City are seven feet three inches tall and half a mile apart.

R. E. BENNETT, Esq., of New York, the great Sabbath-school organizer, is in the city.

CORONER WEST has at present no occasion to complain of dullness in his line of business.

A "ROSE" campaign against some of the illegal liquor sellers of Pittsburgh is threatened.

THE private view of the paintings in the collection of the Art Association takes place to-night.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING is undergoing a thorough renovation and repairing—but it ought to be replaced with a new structure.

MR. RICHARD KNOWLSTON AND WIFE, of the Sixth ward, know how to "supper" their friends on a grand scale—*vide* Thursday evening last.

HOLTZMAN, the young man stabbed by Carey a couple of weeks ago, has been pronounced out of danger by Dr. Duncan, the attending physician.

SUCH a scraping and scrubbing of pavements as was noticeable on all hands on Saturday has not gladdened the eyes of pedestrians for many a day before.

GOVERNOR WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, in company with a brother of Lieutenant General Sheridan, passed through the city on Saturday, on their way East.

THE Mayor yesterday morning disposed of fifty-five common cases at his morning hearing, eleven of whom were mulched in the sum of fifty dollars and costs.

THE anniversary sermon of the Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny was preached last evening in the First U. P. Church, Union avenue, by the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane.

SO GREAT was the success of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," at the Fifth Avenue Opera House last week, that Manager Beamer has concluded to run it another week.

THE *Daily Register* is the ablest journal that Oil City contains. It is edited by W. R. Johns, Esq., in such manner as to win for it a standing and influence at home and abroad.

A SLIGHT fire in a blacksmith shop, near the Relief Engine House, about five o'clock on Saturday morning, occasioned an alarm from box 53. The damage was immaterial.

THE current number of the *People's Monthly*, which has just been received, is one of the best numbers yet issued. It will be a welcome addition to the budget of reading for around the fireside.

RICHARD ENNIS, charged with forgery on oath of W. H. Stroup, was before the Mayor for a preliminary hearing on Saturday afternoon, and was committed for a final hearing to-morrow afternoon.

TONY SNYDER, who has been but a short time out of the work house, was before the Mayor yesterday morning, charged with threatening to cut an officer with a razor. He paid a fine of ten dollars and costs.

BETWEEN the hours of nine and ten o'clock, did the police furnish Saturday night so rapidly lodgers for the Central station house that Captain Clegg's office will not be safe for the Sergeant in entering the names and charges on the docket, and furnishing quarters for the bacchanalians.

BART CAUGHIN, while intoxicated, fell off the front platform of a Manchester street car on the Suspension bridge and, had his hand so badly crushed by the wheels that amputation of two of fingers was rendered necessary. The operation was performed at the Allegheny lock-up by Dr. B. B. Smith, City Physician.

SATURDAY afternoon officer John Herron, of the Mayor's detective force, arrested two boys, with a number of diaries, and other articles usually kept in book and stationery establishments. They are supposed to belong to a party of young thieves who for some time past have been plying such articles from establishments on Fifth avenue and Wood street.

CORONER WEST on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Michael McWilliams, whose death by being run over by a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Library Hill, we have already reported. It appears from the evidence before the Coroner's jury that deceased was intoxicated, and was walking on the track; that the engineer whistled and reversed his engine, but was unable to prevent the fatal occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

YESTERDAY afternoon a horse, attached to a buggy, dashed through East Liberty at a fearful rate of speed, coming from a wrong alley of almost the time the vehicle had no occupant, but a few minutes afterwards a man, with clothes very much bespattered with mud, was seen to follow, on foot, at as rapid a gait as he could navigate, in pursuit of the runaway. The chase was brought to an end a short distance from the forks of the road, by the breaking of one of the horse's legs. The buggy was utterly demolished.

AT the Pittsburgh Opera House on Saturday evening, in the second act of "Christie Johnstone," at the end of the first verse of "Caller Herin," Mrs. Chanfrau's support failed to come to her assistance in the chorus. However, our humble knowledge, in the best disconcerted, sang the chorus once through herself, and then brought the delinquents to her assistance for a repetition. So neatly was the whole thing done that the greater portion of the audience noticed nothing wrong in the performance. Whatever Mrs. Chanfrau undertakes, she does gracefully and well.

### The Dunbar Furnace.

The builders of this furnace, which is situated a few miles from Connellsville, in Fayette county, have encountered many obstacles, and consequent delays in getting it into full operation; all these, however, we are happy to know have been overcome, and the furnace stands today a proud trophy of the skill and perseverance of the managers. We clip from the Uniontown *American Standard* the following account of its wonderful doings and of the economical appurtenances by which the usually heavy cost of transportation is largely reduced:

DUNBAR FURNACE.

The furnace has made during the month of February, just closed, the extraordinary run, in 29 days, of *one thousand and thirty tons*, actual shipping weight over railroad and cast-house scales. Extra No. 1 Foundry, 128 tons; No. 2 Foundry, 119 tons; Extra No. 2 Foundry, 783 tons. Not a single ton of No. 2 "mill" or lower grades was made. The uniform charge has been—Lake ore, 200 lbs.; native calcined ores, 500 lbs.; mill cinder, 250 lbs.; coke, 625 lbs.; limestone, 540 lbs.

The average consumption of coke, by stock house and scales, was 70 bushels, or one and a quarter tons to the ton of iron.

The actual receipts by railroad scales, which includes wastage and dirt, were 72 bushels to the ton of iron.

When the large amount of limestone required to turn our silicious ores into good iron is taken into consideration, the small consumption of fuel, and, if we are not mistaken, the large yield and excellent quality of the iron, entitles the month's work to be ranked among the very best results reached in this country.

Since Mr. Morris Faley, formerly with Laughlins & Co., took charge as founder, the working of the furnace has been most satisfactory, with a steady increase in yield month by month. We shall watch with some interest the exhibit for March.

The narrow-gauge railroad from Dunbar Furnace to the company's mines and lime-stone quarry is now in successful operation. The road is over 1½ miles long, and crosses the Connellsville Branch on a trestle 450 feet long and 65 feet high. The trestle was designed by Mr. Nathanial Baillie, late Engineer of West Virginia Railroad, and built by contract by James M. Lytle, of Connellsville. It is entirely of white oak, 10x10, and for strength and durability is a model of workmanship.

The grade of the road is 190 feet to the mile for empty cars, and for a short distance from the furnace, 100 feet to the mile loaded.

The locomotive built by Smith, Dawson & Baily, of Connellsville, is no more frightened by these grades, than a hungry pig by a bushel of corn, but rushes off with its load in a way that is frightful to behold. As this road saves the company in limestone alone $1 per ton, its utility and economy is easily seen.

The road, in connection with a furnace which reflects so much credit on Fayette county, is well worth a visit.

Several other improvements are under way in and near Dunbar, which will be noticed hereafter, when more fully developed.

CECIL, OHIO, March 6th, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The little railroad station and post office from which this letter is dated is a point on the Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R., in Paulding county, Ohio, and about three miles from Ft. Wayne. The "town"—as the residents call it, and always with a touch of sarcasm, too, for they are, for the most part, carpet-baggers from the East—containing all told not more than a half dozen houses, two of which are stores, besides a suburb of two huts and a portable sawmill, erected on a point of cleared land which extends into the woods much like a cape reaches out into the sea.

This entire country is as level as the floor of the houses, and it is all thickly wooded. The timber is of unusually large growth. His oak, and of the most desirable varieties. Walnut is abundant. Several species of poplar are found, and all the varieties of oak, and the softer woods, common to flat, swampy lands such as these. A great deal of ship timber has been and is still being taken out of these forests, the burr oak being the tree used for that purpose. Hoop poles are to a considerable extent the currency of the country, only one generation being greater—namely, pigs. The individual who is not the happy possessor of from fifty to five hundred swine is of small importance among these lovers of the porcine race.

A mile and a half south of this, upon the canal are the extensive, furnaces of the Paulding Iron Company, owned in part by Pittsburghers. A visit to these works will well repay one who has been entirely accustomed to our home manufactories, and to the use of coal and coke almost exclusively. Charcoal is, of course, used here entirely. The ore is shipped from Lake Superior, a distance of seven hundred miles.

The country is flat and swampy, and with thorough culture is very productive, all kinds of grain being easily raised. The railroad facilities are good at present, but it is expected that they will soon be excellent, a fact worth being in contemplation, and for the most part under control, running north and south from Mackinan to Cincinnati, and another, well known to you, from Baltimore to Chicago. Should these projects be carried out, land will certainly be advanced in this vicinity. This has already been done, some land being now held at twenty times its cost five years since.

There is abundance of game throughout this entire section. Deer are especially plenty but at this season are protected by law. There are also numbers of smaller animals of all kinds. The great reservoir of the canal covering an area of twelve square miles is the haunt of numbers of wild ducks and geese. The fishing is also excellent in the reservoir.

We have found the people agreeable and social. Some of them are persons of refinement who have resided in our own Western Pennsylvania. They are friendly and kind to all who visit in their midst, and for many favors merit the thanks and kindest regards of

S.

### EQUALIZATION.

**An Answer to Twenty-second Ward.**

MESSRS. EDITORS: The complete answer to "Twenty-Second Ward" in the GAZETTE of the 9th inst., will be found in the law prescribing the oath and duty of the assessors, to wit:

"You will justly and honestly, to the best of your judgment assess and value every separate lot, piece or tract of land, with the improvements thereon within your ward, *at their sale or price which you shall after due consideration and examination, believe the same would sell for, if sold singly and separately at a bona fide sale, after full public notice;* and that you will perform your duty with honesty and fidelity, according to the laws of this Commonwealth, without fear, favor or affection, hatred, malice or ill will."

Again, "It shall be the duty of the Assessor to assess, rate and *value all objects of taxation* according to the *actual value* thereof, and at such rates and prices for which the same would *separately bona fide sell.*"

The question is not whether this is a sound system of taxation, whether it is better to tax the rental or rate value of a thing, for the law has determined that, and being so determined, the only question is shall it be enforced, and this "Twenty-Second Ward" well knows, or at least ought to know.

Assuming that the assessors have honestly performed their duty in fixing the aggregate assessed valuation of the taxable real estate of the city at about fifteen and a half millions of dordlars, have they in so doing *assessed and valued every separate lot, piece or tract of land at the rate or price they believe each lot, piece or tract would sell for at a bona fide sale?*

If each lot, piece or tract of land in the city is not so valued: If a body of land would sell for three-fourths of a million of dollars, and is assessed for but eighty-two hundred; if another tract would sell for one hundred and fifty-six thousand, and is valued at but thirty-two hundred; if the selling value of real estate is from ten to twelve thousand dollars and is valued at but two hundred and two hundred and fifty dollars for taxable purposes, then the valuations are illegal, unjust and unequal, and should be promptly remedied, and this the McCarthy bill proposes to do.

If by marriage, inheritance, speculation or business a man acquires a large or moderate real estate he shall be put on the same footing as to valuations as the man who owns but his home. The taxes are not increased, but the things taxed so valued that each one shall bear his proportionate share.

This plain statement is more than sufficient answer to "Twenty-Second ward," who I very much fear is one of those lucky fellows whose title to lands is assumed from inheritance and one who cannot understand how one who has no such title could be a patriot or represent the equal interest of his fellow citizens in councils.

The animus of the "*Twenty-second ward*" is apparent from the fling made at Mr. McCarthy, because he is landless, and from his $30,000 illustration; that is, McCarthy has no land, and therefore has no business to meddle in the matter, and a councilman will serve with his interests irrespective of his oath or duty. This, with his love of his English rental system would almost lead one to believe that "Twenty-second ward" had not yet put off the good old monarchical maxim, that some men are born with saddles on, for others with whips and spurs to ride.

CITIZEN.

### Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—On Saturday evening Mrs. Chanfrau was greeted with a fair audience, in her third appearance in this beautiful though mildly sensational play of "Christie Johnstone," which was even more enthusiastically received than was the case either on Friday evening or at the matinee Saturday. Mrs. Chanfrau's quiet and graceful, and withal artistically natural acting—if we may be permitted the use of such an expression—is fast winning her sincere friends and ardent admirers in Pittsburgh. Her peculiar style of acting, while there seems to be nothing strikingly remarkable about it, is yet such as cannot fail to please, and even to excite enthusiasm, though one might not in every case be able to find just why. The engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau during last week was scarcely a financial success; but since the lady is becoming better and so favorably known, we predict better things for the coming week. This evening will be presented a drama by Taylleure, entitled "Baffled; or, the Bond Robbery."

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—"Bertha" will be repeated at this place of amusement to-night. This is the second week which attests the popularity of the play.

The sacred oratorio of Esther to be given in Library Hall to-morrow night, promises to be a real musical treat. Our best singers have been engaged.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—Allow me to call the attention of your city readers to the 3d and 4th sections of the supplement to the High School law, published in your issue of Thursday.

Prior to the consolidation of the city wards into one school district, the city taxes were payable at the City Treasurer's office, the uncollected taxes being placed in the hands of collectors appointed by the City Treasurer. The school taxes were *all* in the hands of collectors; that is, the main school tax, known then as "the High School tax" was collected by men appointed by the High School board, and the special ward tax by collectors appointed by each ward school board.

The result was that a man who paid his city tax promptly was compelled to wait till the collector came round to pay his school tax; and many, presuming there was but one school tax, congratulated themselves on their fortunate escape, only to find, when the collector came round, that *that* worry was over, to be undeceived by the subsequent calling of the ward collector. In the present city bounds there were consequently 29 tax collectors where 23 were all sufficient.

There were, to be sure, some advantages in this to a few parties interested. The ward school board and the High School Board have little tit-bits of patronage to dispense, which was in itself a luxury, and then the collectors and their personal friends had the handling of the money for some months. But to the tax-paying public it was an intolerable nuisance, and was universally felt as such.

The act consolidating the twenty-three wards into a school district abolished all this, and made *all* school taxes payable at the City Treasurer's office, and collectable only by his agents. It has worked exceedingly well, and to the especial satisfaction of the public, who are enabled to pay *all* their taxes at once, and who are relieved from the constant calls of tax collectors to collect what can as easily be paid direct to the City Treasurer. The only dissatisfied parties are the boards, which have lost their patronage, and the collectors and their friends who have lost the opportunity to handle and use the public money.

*The pending bill restores this old nuisance*, by providing that all uncollected school taxes shall be handed over to be collected by the High School Board, through collectors of their own appointment. We shall thus, if the bill passes, have a horde of forty-six collectors, to do the work of twenty-three, not to speak of the annoyance to tax-payers of having two calls from collectors where one would do.

This is reform backwards. Besides being a step in the wrong direction, it is, at best, but an effort to get back a paltry bit of patronage, into the hands of the School Board.

I hope our Senators and Representatives will see to it that these sections are stricken-out of this bill. The present system works admirably, collects the tax as thoroughly as the newly proposed plan will do, and gives general satisfaction. Why then, disturb it?

E.

**Watch No. 21,039, Stem Winder**—Manufactured by United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.,) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being seven seconds per month.—S. M. Brand, firm of Beard and Comings, 128 Front St., N. Y.

THE Fourth ward, Allegheny—the "church ward" of the city—supports sixty drinking saloons; each one of them a public necessity in the opinion of sombody.

### A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

**Three Miles in a Bottomless Boat in Chilling Waters.**

Two recruits, named Rowe and Black, of the St. Louis Cavalry Depot, thinking that Uncle Sam could get along without their services, concluded to secede. Going down to the river, near the old Arsenal, they found an old skiff, in which they embarked, with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing to Illinois. They had not proceeded far, however, when they discovered that the boat was not exactly water-proof. It began to fill rapidly and soon capsized. Here they found themselves in the middle of the river. Black soon disappeared, but Rowe managed to cling to the boat and endeavored to make it to the shore with his hands, as the oars were gone. He could make no headway, however, in the cold water, and so he continued to cling passively to the boat, that was bottom side up, and called lustily for help. In this manner he floated down the river from the old Arsenal, past Carondelet, and at about ten P. M. he was opposite the Bay Horse. His cries, by this time grown faint, were heard here by the ordnance men, who soon raised a squad, launched a boat and finally succeeded in rescuing him. He was brought ashore about half a mile below the Barracks. He was completely exhausted, being chilled through and through and unable to walk, and hardly to speak. He was taken immediately to the Post hospital, where he received proper care and attention, and where he now lies in a critical condition. Rowe says after passing Carondelet he gave up all hopes of being rescued, and made out his "final statement." How he clung to that boat so long, and in such cold water and weather, is a mystery. He says in passing Carondelet several answered his cries, but did nothing more, except one "liberal" person who told him to "go to h—l," but no one made an effort to help him.

Rowe says that he and his companion left their quarters with the intention of taking a little "pleasure ride on the river," and had no intention of deserting. Their object in that respect is entitled to credit for their efforts. The skiff used for that purpose was a failure, and they had to abandon it and resort to ropes, which the drowning man could not grasp, having no use of his hands. After following him down the river about half a mile, they finally succeeded in throwing a rope over the skiff, and brought both to shore.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

AT PARIS, KY., on Saturday night last, four prisoners in the jail, by means of a sharp nail, loosened the bricks in the ceiling of the cell, and made a hole large enough to crawl into the space between the ceiling and roof. They discovered a small trap-door opening into the hall up stairs. Descending through this by means of blankets tied together, two of them gained entrance into a cell occupied by two assisting each other down to the ground by means of their blankets when discovered by the jailer, who charged on them *en dishabille*, with revolver in hand, and drove all back but one, who had gained the ground and made good his escape before being discovered.

Two attempts within six months have been made to set fire to the famous Monastery of La Trappe des Dombes.

### RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—River nine feet ten inches; falling. Arrived—Charles B. Church and Alaska, New Orleans.

CAIRO, March 10.—Arrived—Glasgow, stern wheeler, Louisville, 6 P. M.; Sam Orr, Evansville, 9; Mary Alice, New Orleans, 9; Minneola, Memphis, 9; Kellogg, St. Louis, 9; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 11; John Kilgour, Louisville, 9 A. M.; Commonwealth, St. Louis, 10; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Julia, St. Louis, 10; G. S. Neel, Ohio river, 10; H. S. Turner, New Orleans, 3 P. M.; H. Yeager, St. Louis, 4; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans, 5; Frank Forrest, Memphis, 5; Robert Burns, Cincinnati, 6; S. S. Mooney, St. Louis, 7; Talisman, Nashville, 8. Departed—Bismarck, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Longworth, New Orleans, 10; Glasgow, side wheeler, St. Louis, 10; Mary Alice, St. Louis, 11; Minneola, Cincinnati, 11; Sam Orr, Memphis, 1 A. M.; Tyrone, Nashville, 3; Glasgow, stern wheeler, Red River, 7; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6 Kilgour, New Or